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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Guinea-Bissau

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Guinea-Bissau was held at the 9th meeting, on 23 January 2015. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau was headed by José Antonio da Silva Gonçalves, Adviser to the Minister of Justice on Strategic Planning. At its 14th meeting, held on 27 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Guinea-Bissau.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guinea-Bissau: Botswana, Estonia and Kazakhstan.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Guinea-Bissau:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GNB/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GNB/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GNB/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Guinea-Bissau through the troika. Those questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR).

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau recalled that, after the previous Universal Periodic Review in 2010, Guinea-Bissau had undergone a further setback on the road to consolidating democracy, the rule of law, human rights and development when, in 2012, the constitutionally elected Government had once again been overthrown by the military.

6. For two long years, the international isolation suffered by Guinea-Bissau and the political crisis that had ensued had adversely affected the socioeconomic status of the population and had led to the resurgence of some deplorable cases of human rights violations.

7. It was in that difficult climate, characterized by insecurity, that general elections had been held during the first half of 2014, thanks to the commitment of the international community, in particular the United Nations, the European Union, the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries. The objectives of a return to the normal functioning of democratic institutions had thus been set within the framework of a political dialogue, which had led to the establishment of an inclusive and representative Government.

8. With respect to the implementation of recommendations issued in the course of the first UPR cycle, Guinea-Bissau had made great efforts and had succeeded in implementing

a significant number of the recommendations. Some of the actions were still in the process of being implemented, in particular in the areas of defence, security, justice and public administration; their implementation depended not only on political will but also on a strong commitment on the part of the international community.

9. In that context and despite the constraints inherent in the current management of the country arising from its adverse economic situation in both economic and financial terms, government leaders at the highest level had extended their subregional and international contacts in order to ensure the success of the round table to mobilize resources for the implementation of the development programme, which was to be held shortly with international partners.

10. With regard to the recommendations that had already been implemented, the delegation of Guinea-Bissau drew attention to the creation of a Gender Affairs Department at the Ministry of the Interior, the creation of special units for vulnerable persons in the judicial police force, the creation of centres for access to justice with funds to support the victims of violence, through the Ministry of Justice, as part of reforms in the areas of defence, security and justice, in order to provide legal assistance to the most vulnerable.

11. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau also drew attention to the approval by the Council of Ministers, in 2011, of the bill on the protection of witnesses, which aimed to provide more security for witnesses of human rights violations, including those committed against women. Lastly, the delegation noted the drafting, in 2013, of the strategic plan for the elimination of gender-based violence. The delegation also referred to the recent adoption of the Act on female genital mutilation, the Act against trafficking in persons, in particular women and children, the Act against domestic violence, and the adoption of measures to assist the most vulnerable, including women and children, such as the hiring of social service professionals, sociologists and other persons in order to provide assistance in court proceedings.

12. Responding to previous questions, Guinea-Bissau indicated, with respect to the promotion of and respect for sexual orientation and gender identity, that until that time the issue had not been the subject of public debate as it had not yet become important enough to be made a priority in the national legislative agenda. The country faced many other issues requiring urgent attention. The question was of course a matter of concern for the country but, for the time being, it had to give way to other human rights issues. Furthermore, Guinea-Bissau could not take steps actually to decriminalize homosexual relations since such relations were not criminalized under the law. The Constitution guaranteed that all persons were equal.

13. The delegation also said that one of the important steps taken to promote the participation of women in political life and gender equality in decision-making in political life was the adoption of the national action plan on gender equality and equity, as well as the appointment of women to senior posts in the current Government, in particular the Minister for Defence, the Minister of Education, the Minister for Justice, the Minister for Women, the Family and Social Cohesion, the Health Minister, the Secretary of State for the Budget, and the Director General of the Judicial Police, besides the increase in the number and responsibilities of female members of parliament in the People's National Assembly.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

14. During the interactive dialogue, 59 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

15. Uruguay highlighted the signature and/or ratification of various international instruments and the standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders. It urged

Guinea-Bissau to launch the necessary reforms to achieve political stability, and to allocate the necessary human and financial resources to the national human rights commission so that it can effectively and independently carry out its mandate. It made recommendations.

16. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela appreciated efforts made by Guinea-Bissau to comply with the recommendations that it had already received. It noted that, despite constraints, Guinea-Bissau had made progress in the area of human rights, citing the national action plan on gender equality and equity, the Domestic Violence Act, and free access to health-care services for certain vulnerable groups. It stated that the international community should offer its cooperation and technical assistance in order to enable the country to continue its progress. It made a recommendation.

17. Algeria indicated that, despite the particularly difficult context faced, Guinea-Bissau had engaged in praiseworthy institutional and legislative reforms to improve the human rights situation. Additionally, the country had acceded to a number of international and regional human rights instruments. Algeria welcomed the efforts to promote economic, social and cultural rights, through the adoption of policies and programmes on health, education and poverty reduction, and strategies aimed at reforming the justice and penitentiary systems. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue efforts to combat violence against women and, particularly, female genital mutilation. It made recommendations.

18. Angola noted efforts by Guinea-Bissau to return to constitutional order, indicating that this would allow the Government to promote measures to improve human rights protection. It welcomed Guinea-Bissau's accession to most international human rights instruments, as well as the actions adopted for the stability of national institutions, the access to justice, health care and social and economic rights, and the cooperation with human rights mechanisms, particularly the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights. It urged the international community to continue supporting Guinea-Bissau's efforts. Angola made recommendations.

19. Argentina welcomed the delegation and the presentation of the national report. It had followed with concern the political, security and human rights situation in Guinea-Bissau, as outlined in Security Council resolution 2186. It made recommendations.

20. Australia congratulated Guinea-Bissau on the progress made since the first review, which had included the adoption of the Domestic Violence Act and legislation on human trafficking. It commended the free elections held in 2014, the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the actions taken to reform the defence, security and justice sectors. It also welcomed the criminalization of female genital mutilation but was concerned at reports that the practice was increasing. It made recommendations.

21. Botswana noted efforts to implement previous recommendations, in particular the adoption of laws aimed at the protection of human rights, which had included the criminalization of female genital mutilation, human trafficking and domestic violence. It commended the strengthening of the justice, defence and security sectors. It noted that the political and economic instability made it difficult for Guinea-Bissau to undertake programmes and policies aimed at protecting human rights. It made recommendations.

22. Brazil welcomed the recent positive developments in different fields of human rights promotion and protection, despite challenges related to the attainment of economic and social rights and civil and political rights. It emphasized that the recent elections had represented a significant step forward, and called upon the Government to continue its efforts towards the consolidation of democratic institutions in the country. Brazil noted Guinea-Bissau's respect for diversity. It made recommendations.

23. Cabo Verde noted the multiple challenges faced by Guinea-Bissau and welcomed the recent emergence of favourable political conditions for the promotion of human rights. It highlighted existing constraints, such as the limited institutional, financial and administrative capacity to develop, negotiate and implement the necessary reforms. It was encouraged by the determination and realism that the new Government had shown, as demonstrated by the actions that had been planned or were being developed. It appealed to Guinea-Bissau's international partners to provide it with additional support. It made recommendations.

24. Canada welcomed the 2014 elections in Guinea-Bissau, which had marked an important step in the country's return to democratic government and in its protection of the human rights of the people. It welcomed the country's agreement in 2010 to revise the provisions of its legislation prohibiting female genital mutilation, and the promulgation in 2011 of a law to that effect, and asked Guinea-Bissau to provide information on the progress made in implementing the law and eradicating that scourge. It made recommendations.

25. Chile noted the progress since the first review, namely the ratification of human rights instruments, and the implementation of new laws and programmes, including the reform of the judiciary, the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and the enactment of legislation on domestic violence and reproductive health. It urged Guinea-Bissau to continue that process, with the support of the international community. It made recommendations.

26. China appreciated the ratification of several treaties, the increased investment in the public sector, including on education, health and public services, the enhancement of the role of women in politics, the fight against existing prejudices and stereotypes against women and children, and the implementation of national plans on poverty alleviation and education. China called upon the international community to provide Guinea-Bissau with technical assistance. It made recommendations.

27. Costa Rica noted the ratification of international instruments and urged Guinea-Bissau to align its national legislation with international law and to ensure its effective implementation. It congratulated Guinea-Bissau on the 2014 election process and expressed the hope that this would mark the definitive return of the country to democracy. It noted progress on gender equality and encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue its efforts to ensure greater inclusion of women in all spheres of society, particularly in public and political life. It made recommendations.

28. Cuba acknowledged the commitment of Guinea-Bissau to human rights, despite the many challenges faced. It indicated that the reforms undertaken of the justice, defence and security sectors were important steps in implementing certain recommendations received during the first UPR cycle. It urged the international community to continue to support the country's efforts to fight HIV/AIDS. It also highlighted measures to combat poverty and to improve education. It made recommendations.

29. The Democratic Republic of the Congo noted efforts made by Guinea-Bissau, despite the interruption of international aid following the political instability that the country had faced. It highlighted the adoption of legislation on trafficking and the criminalization of female genital mutilation. It noted the considerable challenges faced, including in combating poverty, in fighting effectively against transnational crime, particularly drug trafficking and money-laundering, and in improving the school attendance of girls as a way of discouraging forced and early marriages in rural areas. It made recommendations.

30. Denmark commended the constructive engagement by Guinea-Bissau in the UPR process as well as the progress that it had made in protecting human rights since its last

review. Denmark noted that, following its first review, Guinea-Bissau had ratified the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and signed the Optional Protocol to CAT (OP-CAT), in 2013. It indicated that the Convention against Torture Initiative, which aimed to assist Governments in overcoming technical obstacles to ratification, stood ready to explore avenues to provide assistance to Guinea-Bissau if that were deemed helpful. It made a recommendation.

31. Djibouti congratulated Guinea-Bissau on presenting its national report, and noted with satisfaction the actions that had been taken to promote and protect human rights, notably the adoption of a plan against trafficking in human beings, particularly women and children. It made recommendations.

32. Egypt recognized the measures that had been taken to enhance human rights, notably the enactment of the law on preventing and fighting against human trafficking, especially that of women and children. It urged Guinea-Bissau to pursue the same positive path, with a view to further promoting human rights. It made recommendations.

33. Estonia commended the ratification of several treaties and encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue its efforts to become a part of all main international human rights instruments. It noted the progress in implementing previous recommendations, which had included the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the adoption of the Domestic Violence Act. It was concerned about recurrent harmful practices and strongly urged the authorities to step up efforts to eradicate such practices. It was also concerned at the high illiteracy rate, the low school attendance rate and the discrimination against girls. It made recommendations.

34. Ethiopia commended the adoption of the National Policy of Equality and Gender Equity, and the National Strategy Paper on Poverty Reduction 2011–2015. It noted the special attention given to children's rights and the aim of improving basic education for all children, as well as progress in combatting infant mortality. Ethiopia encouraged Guinea-Bissau to work further on the existing mechanisms to fully implement the recommendations received during its first UPR review process. It made recommendations.

35. France welcomed the progress made by Guinea-Bissau in restoring democracy and strengthening the rule of law, especially through the proper holding of parliamentary and presidential elections in 2014 as well as by launching major reforms in the security sector. It made recommendations.

36. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau assured the speakers that it would continue to make efforts to ratify the international instruments that had been mentioned.

37. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau replied to questions raised on female genital mutilation, the education of girls, child labour, forced and early marriage, the national institution for the protection of human rights and the reform of the justice system.

38. The Government had continued its effort to raise public awareness after adopting the legislation on female genital mutilation. Some of the persons found to have been engaging in that practice had already been convicted. Those steps were a beginning and the Government intended to make further headway, in particular by raising awareness among women who engaged in those practices by tradition and by encouraging women who had abandoned the practices to join in awareness-raising campaigns by explaining all of the harm that such practices caused to children's health.

39. Regarding the steps taken to promote education, particularly where girls were concerned, the delegation of Guinea-Bissau said that, in partnership with civil society and the World Food Programme, the school meals programme had been improved. The Government also intended to adopt a series of measures aimed at improving the rate of school enrolment and retention for girls.

40. Child labour was a real scourge, especially in its worst forms. The Government was sparing in effort to achieve its eradication. It was for that reason that a national survey had been carried out in 5,000 households in order to assess the situation. On the basis of the results, and with the help of its partners, the Government intended to put in place programmes and actions to deal with the problem.

41. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau said that the Government had just approved a programme to reform the justice system, for the period 2015–2019, which generally speaking set out actions to combat impunity and corruption, to improve access to justice for citizens, to improve the judicial infrastructure and to strengthen the capacities of staff working in the justice sector. The programme would be carried out within a wider reform of the civil service and a reform of the defence and security sectors.

42. The delegation recalled that the country had just reinstated a democratic system and said that the challenges involved were enormous. The Government hoped, step by step, using existing resources, but also with the support of the international community, to introduce the measures needed to ensure that the National Human Rights Commission received the necessary resources and that it was in conformity with the Paris Principles.

43. Regarding forced and early marriage, the delegation pointed out that such behaviour was embedded in traditional culture. Eliminating the practices would take a great deal of time and would require careful handling. Nevertheless, progress had been noted on the ground and the Government intended to continue to work on the subject.

44. Guinea-Bissau did not have any political prisoners and steps were being taken to improve conditions of detention within the framework of the aforementioned reform of the justice system.

45. With respect to equality between men and women, the principle was recognized in articles 24 and 25 of the Constitution.

46. Gabon noted that difficulties linked to the political situation had hindered full cooperation with international human rights mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights. It appreciated the measures taken in the areas of gender equality and non-discrimination, and the reforms in the justice and security sectors. It urged the international community to strengthen its support. Gabon made recommendations.

47. Germany welcomed the renewed commitment of Guinea-Bissau to achieving stability and security in the country, and particularly to fighting against the drugs trade, which had led to significant human rights challenges. It appreciated the efforts made to combat poverty and the improvements made with regard to freedom of the press and freedom of opinion. It was, however, deeply concerned at the ongoing human rights problems. It made recommendations.

48. Ghana noted with appreciation the implementation of some of the recommendations that Guinea-Bissau had received during its first cycle, which included the ratification of many key international human rights instruments. It invited Guinea-Bissau to join the core group of the Convention against Torture Initiative, in order for it to benefit from international assistance in implementing CAT, following ratification. Ghana noted the successful presidential and legislative elections held in 2014 after several years of military conflict. It made recommendations.

49. Indonesia noted the many challenges faced in the transitional period following the internal political developments in 2012, and expressed the hope that the Government would spare no efforts in continuing to enact measures to promote and protect human rights in the country. Indonesia welcomed the review of the statutes of the national human rights commission. Furthermore, Indonesia noted the challenges being faced, which included the

high maternal and child mortality rates caused by malaria, acute respiratory infection and pneumonia. It made recommendations.

50. Ireland noted the efforts made to address the issue of female genital mutilation, particularly the 2011 law to prevent and eliminate female genital mutilation, the national action plan, and the strengthening of the National Committee for the Elimination of Harmful Practices. Nevertheless, it expressed concern at the continued prevalence of female genital mutilation, as well as at cases of ritual murder, noted by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. It made recommendations.

51. Italy commended Guinea-Bissau on its recent adoption of legislation aimed at fighting discrimination and violence against women. Italy also welcomed the national action plan to combat female genital mutilation and commended the inclusion of provisions to protect the rights of children in a number of domestic laws. It made recommendations.

52. Kuwait thanked the delegation for the presentation of its national report and welcomed the progress made by Guinea-Bissau in several areas, particularly the protection of human rights and gender equality. Kuwait encouraged continued action on health issues. It made recommendations.

53. Libya welcomed the progress made, which included the implementation of some of the recommendations of the previous UPR cycle and the ratification of several human rights treaties. Libya also noted the efforts made to review the statutes of the national human rights commission, in order to bring them into line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles). It made recommendations.

54. Maldives congratulated Guinea-Bissau on the successful holding of the presidential and legislative elections in 2014 and urged the Government to make the maintenance of peace and stability in the country a priority. It called on Guinea-Bissau to urgently address its economic situation, and to take substantive steps to reduce extreme poverty. Maldives reiterated the calls made by Guinea-Bissau to the international community to provide it with technical and financial assistance, which would be essential for the country to move forward with plans for its sustainable development. It made recommendations.

55. Mali welcomed the efforts that had been undertaken to better implement the recommendations received during the first cycle. It was pleased to note the ratification of a number of international human rights instruments, the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and the adoption of legislation on human trafficking. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue and strengthen current efforts to ensure the well-being of its population. It made a recommendation.

56. Mauritania was pleased to note that Guinea-Bissau was a party to the majority of the international human rights instruments and that it had adopted a number of laws to better protect those rights. It also noted that the country had undertaken a number of reforms, in particular in the area of education. It made a recommendation.

57. New Zealand recognized the progress made since the elections in May 2014 and commended the efforts in restoring democracy and the rule of law. It encouraged the continued strengthening of democratic institutions, and security sector reform. It also encouraged Guinea-Bissau to work towards accountability for the political violence that had occurred during the coup d'etat. It made a recommendation.

58. Montenegro noted concerns about discrimination against children living with disabilities, children living with HIV/AIDS, and girls subjected to multiple forms of gender-based discrimination such as female genital mutilation and child marriage. It urged the Government to take the necessary measures to eliminate negative attitudes and practices against girls, especially in rural areas. Montenegro asked whether the Government planned

to review, adopt and implement national legislation to combat transnational organized crime, particularly drug trafficking and money-laundering. It made recommendations.

59. Morocco noted the efforts made to strengthen the national human rights architecture, as reflected in the broad reforms that Guinea-Bissau had undertaken. It welcomed the mid-term review of the criminal procedure code, the national plan for civil registration, and the creation of a national forum for justice and the reorganization of the judicial map. It also congratulated Guinea-Bissau on the success of the 2014 visit of the Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, and noted the approval by Parliament of the statutes of the national human rights commission. It made recommendations.

60. Mozambique highlighted the fact that Guinea-Bissau had had to implement some of the recommendations that it had accepted during its first UPR cycle under conditions of protracted political instability, and praised its ratification of a number of human rights instruments. It stated that if the country had not suffered a coup d'état, it could have made additional progress. It appealed to the international community to be responsive to the new Government's plea for multifaceted assistance and capacity-building. It made a recommendation.

61. Namibia noted the political situation in the country since 2012 and commended the efforts made despite the challenges faced as a result. It also commended the adoption of the law against domestic violence, the national strategy for social protection of children, and the childhood national plan. It made recommendations.

62. The Netherlands commended Guinea-Bissau for the successful holding of its presidential and legislative elections, and for the significant increase in the numbers of women appointed as ministers. It expressed concern that girls continued to be subjected to multiple forms of gender-based discrimination and human rights violations, such as female genital mutilation, child, early and forced marriages, and the lack of enrolment in, or completion of, education. It made recommendations.

63. Mexico acknowledged the standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders, and the ratification of various international instruments since the first review. It valued the adoption of several national plans, including the plan to combat human trafficking. It made recommendations.

64. The Niger congratulated Guinea-Bissau on re-establishing the democratic process and on its return to peace and stability after the recurrent crises that it had faced in the last few years. It welcomed the determination to combat all forms of trafficking, and the ratification of a large number of international legal instruments. It congratulated Guinea-Bissau on having adopted a panoply of legislative texts and regulations to guarantee access to justice, to establish minimum standards for the treatment of detainees, to combat female genital mutilation and to combat trafficking. It made a recommendation.

65. Portugal particularly welcomed the steps taken towards promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls, including the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the adoption of a national action plan on Security Council resolution 1325. It expressed its willingness to maintain its cooperation in the education and health sectors. It called on the international community to support Guinea-Bissau in those areas at the donor conference taking place on 25 March 2015. It made recommendations.

66. Romania commended Guinea-Bissau on its holding of elections in 2014, and on its cooperation with the international community. It welcomed the issuance by Guinea-Bissau of a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders. It made recommendations.

67. Rwanda noted positively the measures that the Government had taken that were aimed at implementing its international human rights obligations, particularly the adoption in 2011 of the national policy for the justice sector. Rwanda also appreciated the adoption

of the national law criminalizing female genital mutilation, the campaigns to raise awareness of violence against women, and the creation of the children's parliament. It made recommendations.

68. Senegal welcomed the fact that, despite a difficult economic climate, Guinea-Bissau had continued to work towards promoting and protecting human rights. It also welcomed the adoption of the law against human trafficking and the law to combat domestic violence, as well as the initiatives taken to favour vulnerable groups such as women and children. It invited the international community to provide technical and financial support for the implementation of the recommendations of the second cycle. It made recommendations.

69. Sierra Leone congratulated Guinea-Bissau on the successful holding of elections in 2014. It asked how the children's parliament worked and what issues it addressed. It urged Guinea-Bissau to seek international assistance to meet the financial and technical challenges that had impeded the promulgation of human rights in the country. It recommended the establishment of a human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles. It expressed concern at the poor performance in the social sectors of health and education, and urged the international community to assist in addressing the multiple needs in those sectors. It made recommendations.

70. Singapore recognized the steps taken to educate women about their rights through public awareness campaigns. It noted that the Women's Economic Activity Organization and the Network of Agricultural Women had played an important role in empowering women through training, credit, and the development of income-generating activities. Singapore noted the efforts made to promote education via the extension of free primary education to students up to grade 6 and exemption from registration fees for the year 2014/15, as well as the reforms in the justice sector. It made recommendations.

71. Slovenia welcomed the ratification of several human rights treaties, the issuance of a standing invitation to special procedures mandate holders, the prohibition of the death penalty, the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and the adoption of legislation on domestic violence and human trafficking. Slovenia shared the concerns of the Security Council with regard to violations and abuses of human rights and the atmosphere of residual political tension in the country, and recalled the remarks of the Secretary-General that it would be critical for the authorities to ensure the sustainable functioning of State institutions and the timely delivery of basic services. It made recommendations.

72. South Africa commended Guinea-Bissau on the peaceful general elections held in 2014, the return to constitutional order, and the new Government's commitment to inclusiveness, tolerance, and the initiation of reforms. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue its efforts to promote, protect and fulfil all human rights, including the right to development. It made recommendations.

73. Spain noted the need to reform the judicial and penitentiary systems. It welcomed the law on reproductive health, which set the minimum age for marriage at 18 years, but was concerned at the increase in early and forced marriages. It commended the law of 2011 prohibiting female genital mutilation and cutting, and the National Committee for the Elimination of Harmful Practices, but noted that it seemed that cases of female genital mutilation were increasing among girls. It made recommendations.

74. The Sudan commended Guinea-Bissau on the holding of peaceful elections in 2014, and appreciated the important legislative and policymaking developments aimed at providing further protection for human rights. The Sudan noted with satisfaction the National Policy for the Justice Sector 2010–2015, the National Health Development Plan, the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction, and the national plan to combat drugs. It made recommendations.

75. Sweden stated that impunity remained a key structural problem for the State and for society; efforts to combat impunity were important in order to contribute to stability in society. Sweden noted that the law allowing for sentences of up to 10 years' imprisonment in cases of corruption in public office and the administration seemed not to have been implemented effectively, and that corruption existed at all levels and in all branches of government. It noted reports in which it was stated that corruption was a serious problem and that the situation had deteriorated over time. It made recommendations.

76. Thailand commended Guinea-Bissau on the criminalization of female genital mutilation and the adoption of the Domestic Violence Act, and on its legislation on human trafficking. It expressed concern about the sexual exploitation of minors, which occurred mainly in tourist areas. It offered assistance through its Thai-Africa Initiative in areas such as agriculture and animal husbandry in order to enhance food security and secure the people's right to food in the country. It made recommendations.

77. Timor-Leste commended the ratification of various international instruments and the implementation of a number of recommendations made in the first cycle, such as the approval of the law against domestic violence, the criminalization of female genital mutilation, and the adoption of legal measures to combat trafficking which included the adoption of the national action plan. It also congratulated Guinea-Bissau on its presidential and legislative elections, which had registered record numbers in terms of participation. It made a recommendation.

78. Togo noted with concern that the political instability had hindered the implementation of recommendations received during the first UPR cycle. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to continue its efforts to comply with its international commitments, notably the ratification of the key instruments to promote and protect human rights and the submission of all reports due to treaty bodies. It noted the measures that had been taken in the area of equality and non-discrimination, such as the adoption of a strategic plan for the eradication of gender-based violence. It made recommendations.

79. Trinidad and Tobago commended Guinea-Bissau for its resilience in the face of difficulties and its commitment to realizing its urgent, medium and long-term plans. It noted the high-level mission to Guinea-Bissau conducted by the Assistant Secretary-General for Human Rights, at the request of the Government. It commended the efforts to provide human rights training in the administration of justice and to support the national human rights commission. It made recommendations.

80. Turkey noted the difficulties that Guinea-Bissau had faced and was pleased at the peaceful holding of the 2014 elections. It noted the reform efforts undertaken after the elections, including in the security and public service sectors. It congratulated Guinea-Bissau on extending a standing invitation to all special procedures mandate holders and on its adoption of legislation on domestic violence and trafficking. It noted challenges regarding food security and birth registration, and supported efforts for poverty reduction and the protection of vulnerable children. It encouraged Guinea-Bissau to pursue efforts in the area of education. It made recommendations.

81. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomed the return to constitutional order, following the 2014 elections. It applauded the Government's commitment to implementing the security sector reform programme and expressed the hope that that process would reinforce the primacy of civilian authority and reduce the potential for human rights violations by members of the security forces. It urged Guinea-Bissau to accelerate plans to strengthen the justice sector, making it more accessible, reliable and independent. It noted the efforts made to encourage the abandonment of harmful practices, particularly female genital mutilation. It made recommendations.

82. The United States of America commended Guinea-Bissau for the free and fair election process in 2014. It also commended the efforts made to implement the law against female genital mutilation or cutting, and encouraged continued efforts to prevent and to respond to all forms of gender-based violence. It remained concerned at the failure to prevent the worst forms of child labour and to address child trafficking. Although Guinea-Bissau had laws prohibiting human trafficking, the Government had not used those laws to prosecute suspected human traffickers. It made recommendations.

83. The Philippines commended Guinea-Bissau on the introduction of reforms in the defence and security sectors, which would strengthen the rule of law and help consolidate peace. The Philippines also welcomed the addressing by Guinea-Bissau of its youth unemployment and underemployment, in spite of its meagre resources. It called on the international community to extend technical cooperation and other assistance to Guinea-Bissau. It made recommendations.

84. With regard to organized crime, corruption and impunity, the delegation reiterated that, as part of the 2015–2019 programme of reform of the justice system, steps were being taken to combat those problems and to improve access to justice. The programme had five main objectives: the independence of the justice system, the transparency of the justice system, the effectiveness of the justice system, a justice system equipped with sufficient and appropriate human and material resources, and the reform of the legal framework. The latter point referred not only to national laws, but also to the harmonization of national legislation in order to bring it into conformity with international legislation and instruments.

85. In addition to that programme, the Government had renewed its collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and a unit to combat drug trafficking in airports would be set up that year. Guinea-Bissau had also worked with UNODC on combating corruption through a unit that would be set up with the assistance of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

86. The Government was also taking steps to investigate the crimes mentioned by some delegations. However, the Government intended to conduct an inclusive dialogue for national reconciliation, so that the investigations did not undermine the progress made and so that they were conducted within a framework of reconciliation and transitional justice.

87. In the context of the harmonization of national legislation with Guinea-Bissau's international obligations, legal provisions would be introduced to combat organized crime, since the concept did not exist in the country's legislation.

88. With respect to access to justice, the Delegation of Guinea-Bissau stated that, during its first six months in office, the current Government had already begun building two regional courts, situated not in the capital but in regions of the country, with the support of the United Nations Development Programme.

89. Regarding the registration of births, a national campaign was planned offering all registrations during a period of one year free of charge in order to allow all unregistered births to be recorded.

90. Concerning trafficking of children and the commercial and sexual exploitation of girls, Guinea-Bissau recalled that the country had ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions No. 138, concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, and No. 182, concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. During the time Guinea-Bissau had enjoyed the effective support of an active ILO programme, many measures had been put in place to combat those problems. The delegation recalled the resulting establishment of a national committee on trafficking in human beings and of a national committee on combating child labour. The problem was the lack of resources. Guinea-Bissau had

received support from ILO from September 2010 to February 2014 but, since the completion of the project, the country had been left to continue the activities on its own.

91. The delegation provided information on the National Children's Parliament, an institution composed of members of youth associations, supported by the Parliament of Guinea-Bissau, which was funded with a small budget and monitored all issues relating to the rights of the child.

92. With respect to combating poverty, the delegation referred to measures adopted under the strategic instruments policy, such as the second national strategy for poverty reduction paper, as well as other measures in the social programme aimed at reducing extreme poverty, tackling the non-enrolment of girls in school, rendering the justice system more independent and effective, and combating corruption.

93. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau recalled that the situation in the country was difficult and urged the international community to continue to support the country's efforts, particularly with regard to the round-table meeting that was being organized, in the course of which the Government would present its strategic priorities and its needs in terms of development of the country and improving the human rights situation.

94. The delegation of Guinea-Bissau reiterated that it was ready to cooperate with the special procedures of the United Nations at all times.

95. Finally, the delegation thanked all participants for their attention and their encouragement.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

96. **The following recommendations will be examined by Guinea-Bissau, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2015:**

96.1 **Complete the process of ratification of international legal instruments (Gabon);**

96.2 **Expand as much as possible the ratification of the whole set of international human rights instruments recommended during the 2010 UPR and not yet ratified (Cabo Verde);**

96.3 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT) (Denmark); ratify OP-CAT (Montenegro); ratify OP-CAT (Romania);**

96.4 **Consider the ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

96.5 **Consider ratifying ICRMW (Ghana);**

96.6 **Adopt and ratify ICRMW (Morocco); ratify ICRMW (Timor-Leste);**

96.7 **Consider ratifying human rights treaties to which Guinea-Bissau is not yet a party, such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Brazil);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

96.8 **Consider ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Ghana);**

96.9 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR), already signed by Guinea-Bissau (Spain);**

96.10 **Ratify OP-ICESCR, and accept its investigation and inter-State communications mechanisms (Uruguay);**

96.11 **Consider ratifying the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) (Ghana);**

96.12 **Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (Romania); ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (Maldives); ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (Montenegro);**

96.13 **Ratify the Rome Statute as soon as possible (Spain);**

96.14 **Ratify the Rome Statute of ICC (signed in 2000) and incorporate it into its national legislation (Uruguay); ratify the Rome Statute of ICC and incorporate it into its national law (France);**

96.15 **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of ICC (Netherlands);**

96.16 **Ratify and fully align its national legislation with the Rome Statute of ICC (Estonia);**

96.17 **Accede to the Agreement on Privileges and Immunities of ICC (Estonia);**

96.18 **Accede to the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity without making any reservations, and incorporate it into its national legislation (Uruguay);**

96.19 **Restructure and give new impetus to the National Human Rights Commission (Gabon);**

96.20 **Finalize the process of revision of the Statute of the National Commission of Human Rights to bring it into compliance with the Paris Principles (Democratic Republic of the Congo);**

96.21 **Finalize the process of revision of the Statute of the National Commission of Human Rights to bring it into compliance with the Paris Principles (France);**

96.22 **Expedite the reform of its National Human Rights Commission and continue to support the implementation of the Commission's mandates with neutrality and impartiality (Thailand);**

96.23 **Speed up its efforts in reviewing the Statutes of the National Commission of Human Rights with a view to making the Commission fully comply with the Paris Principles (Indonesia);**

96.24 **Conclude the revision of the Statute of the National Human Rights Commission to bring it in line with the Paris Principles, also in compliance with the Lisbon Declaration and Protocol of May 2013, which creates the Network of NHRIs of the Portuguese Speaking Countries (Portugal);**

96.25 **Continue the review of the Statutes of the National Commission for Human Rights to bring them into line with the Paris Principles to arrive at the adoption of these new Statutes as soon as possible (Libya);**

96.26 **Adopt a comprehensive national human rights action plan aimed at addressing all human rights violations (Botswana);**

96.27 **Improve the performance of public institutions in the protection, promotion and fulfilment of human rights in the country (South Africa);**

96.28 **Take measures to increase transparency in public administration in order to instil trust among the general public hence contributing to stability in the Guinean society (Sweden);**

96.29 **Pay the highest possible attention to children's rights, particularly through adopting a comprehensive code on children's rights (Cabo Verde);**

96.30 **Draft a national strategy and adopt a code for the protection of children (Turkey);**

96.31 **Improve the civil registration system in order to register all children at birth (Turkey);**

96.32 **Increase its efforts to raise public awareness of the fundamental rights of women and children (Sudan);**

96.33 **Continue its cooperation with the United Nations in the field of human rights (Romania);**

96.34 **Finalize implementation of the unimplemented UPR recommendations from the first cycle review (Kuwait);**

96.35 **Endeavour to implement the remaining recommendations of the previous and present UPR process (Mozambique);**

96.36 **Establish an interministerial committee responsible for the implementation of its international human rights obligations, inter alia for implementing UPR recommendations and drafting overdue reports to the United Nations human rights treaty bodies (Portugal);**

96.37 **Submit the various overdue reports to the relevant treaty bodies (Sierra Leone);**

96.38 **Strengthen cooperation with treaty bodies (Niger);**

96.39 **Continue to undertake measures to promote and enhance the rights of women (Singapore);**

96.40 **Incorporate in its legislation a definition of discrimination against women and the principle of equality between men and women, in keeping with its obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Canada);**

96.41 **Make it a government priority to ensure gender equality in all spheres of life, including by formulating a comprehensive strategy to eliminate attitudes and practices that discriminate against women and girls (Slovenia);**

96.42 **Make it a priority to ensure gender equality in all spheres of life, and that Guinea-Bissau formulates a comprehensive strategy to eliminate negative attitudes and practices that affect women and girls (Netherlands);**

96.43 **Further promote gender equality and women's participation in public life (Rwanda);**

96.44 **To take steps to increase women's participation in society as well as to further secure the rights of women and girls (Trinidad and Tobago);**

96.45 Promote further women's rights in the field of education and health (Niger);

96.46 Strengthen measures to fight discrimination against women and children, particularly in rural areas (Senegal);

96.47 Continue making progress in the implementation of legislative provisions to prohibit and combat discrimination against children with disabilities, children with HIV/AIDS, and girls, in line with the Committee on the Rights of the Child recommendation (Chile);

96.48 Consider enacting specific legislation which prohibits discrimination against certain groups of children, particularly girls, children with disabilities and children living with HIV/AIDS (Namibia);

96.49 Take concrete measures to combat discrimination against all children, including by creating a specific comprehensive strategy to eliminate negative attitudes and practices that discriminate against children and to encourage girls to attend school (Estonia);

96.50 Continue to improve conditions of detention (Djibouti);

96.51 Improve detention conditions for all, particularly women and youth (Rwanda);

96.52 Ensure the effective implementation of the recently adopted legislation aimed at fighting discrimination and violence against women (Italy);

96.53 Implement existing laws to prosecute sexual and gender-based violence, in particular female genital mutilation as well as domestic violence, and to address legal gaps and other deficiencies in measures to combat sexual and gender-based violence effectively (Germany);

96.54 Complement legislative efforts to improve women's rights with public awareness campaigns on Female Genital Mutilation or cutting and protection against abuse and sexual violence (United States of America);

96.55 Raise awareness of the criminalization of female genital mutilation and also ensure perpetrators of female genital mutilation are brought to justice (Australia);

96.56 Accelerate the implementation of the national plan to combat female genital mutilation so that this practice is eradicated and effectively criminalized, and additionally, strengthen education and awareness-raising programmes (Chile);

96.57 Take measures to enforce the criminalization of female genital mutilation, ensuring that offenders are prosecuted and punished in accordance with the law, as well as re-enforcing public education and awareness-raising programmes aimed at eliminating this practice (Ireland);

96.58 Assess the implementation of the National Action Plan to Combat Female Genital Mutilation Cutting (Italy);

96.59 Identify lessons learned and develop a new action plan to reduce the incidence of the heinous practice of female genital mutilation/cutting (Italy);

96.60 Draw up a follow-up plan to the Action Plan to Combat Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting, which includes evaluation mechanisms of outcomes and measures to make effective the punishment of such practices, as well as appropriate budget allocations for its implementation in rural areas (Mexico);

96.61 **Improve the implementation of the National Action Plan on Female Genital Mutilation, by strengthening it with awareness-raising campaigns and by working with traditional leaders in order to fully eradicate this practice, while strengthening likewise the means and initiatives of the National Committee for the Elimination of Harmful Practices (Spain);**

96.62 **Continue to fight against female genital mutilation and early marriages (Djibouti);**

96.63 **Take practical steps, including through public information campaigns and greater community-level engagement, to accelerate the eradication of FGM and to reduce the number of child, early and forced marriages (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

96.64 **Enhance efforts to eliminate FGM, as well as the early and enforced marriage of girls (Portugal);**

96.65 **Continue deepening measures aimed at achieving the eradication of practices such as female genital mutilation and cutting, as well as forced marriages (Argentina);**

96.66 **Continue its efforts to fight against discrimination and violence against women, in particular with regard to FGM and forced and early marriages (France);**

96.67 **Enforce national legislation in rural areas in order to prevent child, early and forced marriage (Sierra Leone);**

96.68 **Strengthen efforts to eliminate early and forced marriage (Maldives);**

96.69 **Take measures to prevent child, early and forced marriages, including through awareness-raising campaigns and measures for the monitoring of the implementation of existing legislation and by promoting the enrolment of girls in schools (Canada);**

96.70 **Adopt measures that ensure compliance with the Law on Reproductive Health, by promoting the provision of education allowances in areas with high rates of forced and early marriages (Spain);**

96.71 **Investigate and vigorously prosecute crimes perpetuated against vulnerable groups, such as the disabled and persons with albinism (Sierra Leone);**

96.72 **Take the necessary measures to prevent the ritual murder of persons with albinism, children with disabilities, twins, and children accused of practising witchcraft, to investigate and prosecute those suspected of committing these crimes, and to increase efforts to raise awareness of the need to eradicate such practices (Ireland);**

96.73 **Adopt specific laws that prohibit discrimination and protect girls, children with disabilities and children with HIV/AIDS; undertake, in addition, awareness-raising campaigns to promote the dignity and rights of children with albinism, twins, children with disabilities and children accused of witchcraft, in order to combat the abandonment and/or execution, of which they are victims (Mexico);**

96.74 **Explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings (Slovenia);**

96.75 Take measures to prevent violence against women and girls, particularly by the development of a strategy for protection and social reintegration in order to reduce child trafficking and sexual abuse (Canada);

96.76 Take the necessary steps to combat sexual trafficking and abuses of children, including through improving the judicial system, strengthening the relevant government institutions and providing educational treatment and restorative support to the victims (Thailand);

96.77 Enforce legislation that criminalizes child trafficking, through investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses, reconvene the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee on Trafficking, and allocate specific funds to the committee for implementation of a national action plan (United States of America);

96.78 Develop legislation to protect all children from the worst forms of child labour, including commercial sexual exploitation (United States of America);

96.79 Adopt a comprehensive policy for the protection of children that provides, in particular, strengthening the combat against child labour and trafficking (France);

96.80 Consider the feasibility of implementing social protection programmes that would assist in addressing the problem of child labour (Egypt);

96.81 Finalize the preparation of the National Action Plan to Combat Child Labour (Ethiopia);

96.82 Take appropriate measures to address the economic exploitation of children and ensure full respect of their rights in compliance with the international standards set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO fundamental conventions (Italy);

96.83 Pursue reforms in the justice sector (Algeria);

96.84 Continue the reform process of the justice system (Angola);

96.85 Continue to take measures to strengthen the justice system (Singapore);

96.86 Adopt measures to strengthen the judicial system for the provision of effective, independent and credible service (Botswana);

96.87 Step up and accelerate the process of reform of the judicial and penitentiary systems to ensure access to justice regardless of economic status, gender, social origin or political position (Spain);

96.88 Speed up judicial reforms in order to guarantee the functioning of the judiciary with the highest international human rights standards, and in particular facilitate access to justice for all persons on an equal footing without discrimination (Costa Rica);

96.89 Take concrete steps to ensure the independence of the judiciary (Sweden);

96.90 Reinforce plans and programmes to strengthen and guarantee the independence and effectiveness of judicial institutions, by providing them with adequate structures and financial resources (Chile);

96.91 Further action to ensure that court services are available in all regions, and that fees associated with court action are not prohibitive (New Zealand);

96.92 Adopt follow-up actions to the national justice plan, which include administrative measures to ensure access to the justice system, training programmes, and legislative measures on safeguards to guarantee the independence of the judiciary (Mexico);

96.93 Provide adequate resources, including taking capacity-building measures, to enable the judiciary and the legal authorities to function properly (Sweden);

96.94 Urgently accelerate reforms to the justice sector in order to ensure that members of the judiciary receive adequate legal training in preparation for their assignment, and that access to courts is facilitated by ensuring that enough courts exist in all regions, as well as by taking measures to allow persons without sufficient means to also access the court system (Germany);

96.95 Continue to strengthen and promote the rule of law based on effective and accountable state institutions, through, inter alia, the reform of the defence sector and the adoption of measures to foster independence of the Judiciary (Brazil);

96.96 Continue to engage its international and regional development partners for support in the continued implementation of its defence and security sector reform initiatives, and to take initial steps to ensure that law enforcement personnel are provided with appropriate human rights education and training (Philippines);

96.97 Undertake reforms in the defence and security sectors to avoid military interference in government affairs and to create the necessary conditions to put in place the rule of law (Costa Rica);

96.98 Consolidate its justice, security and defence sector reforms to prevent the recurrence of coups d'état and ensure a sustainable constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau (Ghana);

96.99 Prosecute human rights violations committed by members of the security service and to take measures that the judiciary can work independently without being hindered by persons related to organized crime or the security sector and others (Germany);

96.100 Complete the reform of the security sector in order to ensure its conformity with international norms and to guarantee full respect of human rights by the security forces (France);

96.101 Strengthen the judiciary in order to fight against impunity and all forms of crime (Democratic Republic of the Congo);

96.102 Combat the prevailing impunity, thereby defending victims' rights and promoting respect for human rights (Portugal);

96.103 Take the necessary measures to fight against impunity for human rights violations, regardless of who the perpetrators are (France);

96.104 Take steps to end impunity, and to bring to justice those responsible for human rights abuses or violations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

96.105 Address the serious impunity issues regarding alleged arbitrary arrests and prolonged detention of government critics (Australia);

96.106 **Ensure respect of the rights and fundamental freedoms of the entire population, in particular women and children, and adopt all necessary measures to ensure the fight against impunity, by initiating investigations in order to identify the perpetrators of acts of violence and of all human rights violations (Argentina);**

96.107 **Bring juvenile justice into conformity with the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Mali);**

96.108 **Create a legal framework that gives sufficient protection for "whistle-blowers" testifying in crimes related to corruption (Sweden);**

96.109 **Provide enough financial and personnel resources to enable the Attorney General's office, as well as law enforcement authorities, to fight corruption in the country (Sweden);**

96.110 **Consider implementing possible legislative mechanisms that would assist in combating transnational organized crime, in particular drug trafficking and money-laundering (Egypt);**

96.111 **Take urgent steps to adopt all appropriate measures to combat the root causes of political instability in Guinea-Bissau, including tackling illicit drug-related corruption and money-laundering (Ghana);**

96.112 **Give priority to ensuring protection of freedom of speech (Australia);**

96.113 **Continue to enhance its programmes towards employment of its youth in the agriculture and fisheries sectors (Philippines);**

96.114 **Continue to deepen efforts in the human rights field, in particular economic, social and cultural rights, so as to improve the living conditions of its people, in particular of the most vulnerable sectors (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));**

96.115 **Continue the fight against poverty as one of the country's key priorities (Cuba);**

96.116 **Strengthen policies aimed at reducing poverty (Angola);**

96.117 **Adopt appropriate measures to reduce the high rate of people living in extreme poverty (Togo);**

96.118 **Continue to prioritize poverty alleviation in its efforts to raise the living standards of its people (China);**

96.119 **Continue efforts to reduce poverty, particularly through the implementation of the 2011–2015 National Strategy (Algeria);**

96.120 **Take significant measures to reduce poverty, especially taking into consideration the rights of children (Maldives);**

96.121 **Remain to be active in seeking the continuing support of the international community for the realization of its employment-generation and poverty-alleviation programmes (Philippines);**

96.122 **Develop a sustainable mechanism to protect its population against food insecurity, through prevention strategies and the implementation of social programmes (Turkey);**

96.123 **Explore possible ways of providing an adequate allocation of human, financial and technical resources to the health sector so as to ensure access to quality health services (Egypt);**

96.124 **Further enhance efforts to reduce infant and maternal mortality (Ethiopia);**

96.125 **Strengthen efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality (South Africa);**

96.126 **Enhance efforts to reduce the high maternal and under-five morbidity and mortality rates (Portugal);**

96.127 **Intensify its efforts to significantly reduce the rate of maternal and under-five child mortality and morbidity (Togo);**

96.128 **Continue its efforts to reduce the maternal and child mortality rates, in particular by taking preventive measures, conducting vaccination campaigns, as well as formulating a comprehensive plans and strategy in health sectors (Indonesia);**

96.129 **Increase the health budget allocation to the recommended minimum of 15 per cent of GDP, in line with commitments under the Abuja Declaration, in order to counter the alarming maternal and under-five mortality and morbidity rates (Slovenia);**

96.130 **Take all necessary measures to reduce the number of HIV/AIDS infections by means of enhancing national education programmes, and increase efforts to ensure the availability and access to antiretroviral treatment drugs (Namibia);**

96.131 **Improve the health and education systems (Angola);**

96.132 **Continue efforts aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights, in addition to improving the education and health system (Kuwait);**

96.133 **Create conditions for the most vulnerable to have access to basic education and health services (Rwanda);**

96.134 **Implement all possible measures to improve the country's education system (Cuba);**

96.135 **Improve the development of education by increasing school enrolment and improving the quality of education (China);**

96.136 **Continue to take steps to raise education standards (Singapore);**

96.137 **Continue its efforts to improve the national education system and to include human rights education in the school curricula (Sudan);**

96.138 **Increase funding for education and enforce compulsory schooling for all children (Slovenia);**

96.139 **Take the necessary measures to ensure access to education without discrimination and establish universal free primary education (Turkey);**

96.140 **Pursue its efforts to provide access to education to all children (Togo);**

96.141 **To put in place measures to increase access to education for all children and improve the educational infrastructure and quality of education (Trinidad and Tobago);**

96.142 **Seek to ensure access to education for all children and to improve the educational infrastructure and the quality of education (Egypt);**

96.143 **Establish a national plan to ensure universal access to education (Morocco);**

96.144 Pursue its efforts aimed at allowing all children to have access to schooling and address disparities in access to education (Mauritania);

96.145 Enhance efforts to ensure that all children have access to free, compulsory and quality primary education (Portugal);

96.146 Ensure free primary education for all without any discrimination, including by increasing funding for education (Estonia);

96.147 Work towards enforcing the law on the education system and increase financial support specifically for education to ensure that all children receive education, and upgrade the educational infrastructure and the quality of education (Libya);

96.148 Establish the necessary conditions to provide access for the most vulnerable population to basic education and relaunch its policy to encourage the enrolment of girls in schools (Gabon);

96.149 Progressively realize the right to education for all, by creating conditions in which the most vulnerable receive access to basic education, and in this context, to implement a policy to also encourage girls to attend school (Germany);

96.150 Increase funding for education; ensure access to education for all children; overcome gender disparities in access to education and improve the educational infrastructure and the quality of education (Namibia);

96.151 Continue to call upon the international community to provide financial and technical support in order to strengthen the enjoyment of human rights by its people and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (Senegal).

97. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[*English only*]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Guinea-Bissau was headed by Mr. José Antônio Gonçalves, Adviser to the Minister of Justice on Strategic Planning, and was composed of the following members:

- Ms. Aida Injai Fernandes, President of the National Human Rights Commission;
- Mr. Cletche Sanha, Director of the Treaties Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Luis Vaz Martins, President of the National Human Rights League.

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Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Sweden

* The annex to the present report is circulated as received.

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Sweden was held at the 11th meeting, on 26 January 2015. The delegation of Sweden was headed by Annika Söder, State Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs. At its 17th meeting, held on 29 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Sweden.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Sweden: Argentina, Latvia and the Republic of Korea.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Sweden:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/SWE/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/SWE/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/SWE/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Azerbaijan, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Israel, the Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Sweden through the troika. Those questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR).

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Sweden said that promoting and respecting human rights for all was a core value and a central priority of the Government. Sweden appreciated that civil society, including organizations representing indigenous peoples and national minorities, had contributed to the preparations for the current UPR session.

6. In a statement of government policy, made in October 2014, the Prime Minister had emphasized that racism and prejudices in society restricted people's lives. Furthermore, he had emphasized that there must be no place in Sweden for anti-Semitism, antiziganism, Islamophobia or Afrophobia. The delegation explained that the fight against racism and xenophobia involved awareness-raising, government contributions to non-governmental organizations, and continuing dialogue with groups subjected to racism and xenophobia. The Swedish police was currently carrying out an assignment to bolster its efforts to combat hate crime.

7. The delegation stated that it was essential to ensure the free exchange of opinions. Although freedom of expression and freedom of the press were enshrined in the Constitution of Sweden, constitutional laws also clearly regulated the content of publications in such a case as the criminal offence of agitation against a national or ethnic group.

8. The delegation stated that combating intolerance, hatred and violent extremism was a global problem that needed to be dealt with collectively. The Government had recently appointed a national coordinator against violent extremism.

9. The delegation stated that Sweden had a feminist government and that gender equality was to permeate all government policies. The main tool in reaching that goal was gender mainstreaming, as well as enhanced gender budgeting and work to combat violence against women.

10. In 2014, Sweden had ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and introduced new legislation that strengthened the protection against forced marriage and child marriage.

11. While the total pay gap between women and men had decreased by 3 percentage points between 1994 and 2013, there was still a pay gap in Sweden of around 13 per cent. The Government had appointed the Delegation for Gender Equality in Working Life to investigate the different conditions for women and men and to propose actions to promote gender equality and reduce the pay gap.

12. The delegation confirmed that the fight against all forms of discrimination, including multiple discrimination, remained a key objective of the Government.

13. The Discrimination Act of 2009 had been amended on 1 January 2015 to include inadequate accessibility for people with disabilities as a new form of discrimination.

14. A comprehensive strategy had been adopted in 2013 with the purpose of improving and strengthening the situation for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons in Sweden. A committee of inquiry was currently looking into the question of whether transgender persons should be protected by the criminal law provisions on hate crimes and hate speech, which already covered the ground of sexual orientation.

15. Strengthening the protection of national minority languages was an element in protecting the rights of Sweden's national minorities.

16. The delegation stated that the work aimed at eliminating discrimination against Roma and antiziganism was a priority for the Government. The national strategy for Roma inclusion, which had been adopted in 2012, placed special emphasis on the principle of non-discrimination and on Roma participation and input for its implementation. A special commission against antiziganism had been appointed.

17. The delegation reported that, in 2013, the media had exposed a police register of over 4,000 people. According to the media, the main purpose for setting up the register had been to map individuals on the basis of their Roma background. The investigation carried out by the Commission on Security and Integrity Protection had concluded that the processing of personal data by the police was against the law in several aspects. The Police Authority had been commissioned to report to the Government in February 2015 on the measures that had been taken to ensure that the legal framework was applied accurately and that the required guidelines and administrative practices were in place to prevent any discrimination. With regard to the affected individuals' entitlement to compensation, about 3,000 applications for compensation had already been approved.

18. The delegation noted that since 2011, the Swedish Constitution had explicitly recognized the Sami as a people. In 2011, Finland, Norway and Sweden had initiated negotiations on a Nordic Sami convention.

19. In 2010, the right of the Sami Parliament to participate in municipal planning and to monitor consideration of Sami needs, including reindeer husbandry interests in land and water use, had been extended. Furthermore, the Minerals Act and Minerals Ordinance had

been amended in 2014 so as to increase Sami involvement in the process of issuing permits for exploration for minerals.

20. With regard to the mental health challenges facing reindeer herders, notably their increased risk of suicide, the Government had acknowledged that there was a need for more efforts in order to reduce such risks; a number of proposals were being looked into.

21. Sweden was constantly seeking ways to strengthen the rights of the child, including the rights of children to express their views on issues concerning them. Since October 2014, preparatory work on the incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into Swedish legislation had been prioritized by the Government.

22. The delegation explained that in 2014, approximately 7,000 unaccompanied minors had applied for asylum in Sweden and that the best interests of the child were always to be taken into account. The Swedish Migration Board had worked actively to trace the minors' parents or other guardians.

23. More than 6,000 persons under the age of 18, with residence in Sweden, were stateless. The delegation noted that the recognition of the State of Palestine would give most of those children citizenship. Amendments to the Swedish Citizenship Act, with the aim of reducing statelessness, would enter into force on 1 April 2015.

24. The delegation stated that, in Sweden, pretrial detention and restrictions should only be used when necessary and proportionate. The reasons for the detention were regularly reviewed. It was important that the length of the pretrial detention be kept as short as possible and that only necessary restrictions be used. The Prosecution Authority and the Prison and Probation Service were both taking steps to reduce the isolation of detainees.

25. The Government was also examining ways of improving the overall situation for young offenders, including finding ways to ease any solitary confinement of young detainees.

26. The delegation reported that Sweden combined strong protection of the rights of the individual with efforts to prevent any interference with the right to privacy. The Foreign Intelligence Act and the Signals Intelligence Act contained mechanisms for legal security and control to ensure that the requirement of integrity protection was met.

27. The delegation stated that signals intelligence at the National Defence Radio Establishment was conducted within the detailed framework of Swedish legislation, under strict judicial control and with parliamentary oversight. The Government reported to Parliament annually, through a written communication, on the signals surveillance conducted under the Act. The system was aimed at ensuring that signals intelligence was carried out in accordance with the national legislation protecting privacy as well as with the country's obligations under international human rights law.

28. On the issue of investigations into alleged police misconduct, the delegation referred to the establishment on 1 January 2015, at the national level, of the independent and separate Department of Special Investigations, within the Swedish police.

29. The delegation reported that the Government, in its budget bill for 2015, had announced that it intended to deliver to Parliament a systematic strategy for human rights work in Sweden, one important aspect of which was to set out how independent monitoring of the implementation of human rights in the country could be organized.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

30. During the interactive dialogue, 89 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

31. Montenegro welcomed the drawing up of the national action plan for human rights, the long-term strategy for Roma inclusion, and Sweden's mid-term report. It enquired about activities undertaken to address racially motivated hate speech against visible minorities.

32. Morocco welcomed the adoption of measures to promote gender equality and to combat violence against women, and of policy to improve the situation of persons with disabilities. It highlighted the efforts to combat discrimination, racism and xenophobia, and the initiatives against discrimination and offensive treatment in schools.

33. Namibia noted the anti-discrimination efforts, including the budget allocation, which had enjoyed an increase from 2013, as well as the protection against discrimination associated with age that had applied to sectors of society covered by the Discrimination Act starting from 1 January 2013.

34. Belgium welcomed the progress made on children's rights. It enquired whether the process of incorporating the Convention on the Rights of the Child into Swedish legislation had begun and whether the Government could commit to a deadline to complete that incorporation.

35. Nicaragua welcomed the legislative and institutional advances since the first UPR of Sweden, and highlighted the adoption of the law on combating discrimination and particularly multiple discrimination.

36. Norway welcomed Sweden's announcement about incorporating the Convention on the Rights of the Child into Swedish law. It noted concerns over the slow progress in addressing Sami land rights and the restrictive terms of reference of the Boundary Commission, and made reference to the importance of ratifying International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169.

37. Pakistan made recommendations.

38. Costa Rica highlighted the adoption of the new Act on Criminal Responsibility for Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes, and shared the concern of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at the reported increase of racially motivated hate speech against minorities.

39. Poland acknowledged the efforts made to implement the recommendations of the first UPR cycle and noted that adoption of the law on crimes against humanity in 2014 was an important step in the fight against torture.

40. Portugal commended Sweden's efforts to combat all kinds of discrimination, especially against minorities, and to promote equality. In that regard, Portugal noted the establishment by Sweden of the office of the Equality Ombudsman.

41. Qatar welcomed the 2010 strategy for strengthening child rights, the new action plan for the protection of children against human trafficking, exploitation and sexual assault, and education programmes that incorporated the rights of the child.

42. Romania commended Sweden for its mid-term report, and noted positively Sweden's approval of the Istanbul Convention, its adoption of the strategy for Roma inclusion for 2012–2032, and the setting-up of the commission against anti-gypsyism.

43. The Russian Federation was concerned at the unlawful use of force by the police and xenophobic rhetoric against national and religious minorities. It also noted the growth in crimes of hatred, racism and xenophobia.

44. Rwanda commended the measures to combat discrimination and to boost knowledge about xenophobia among minors, and the efforts to promote gender equality and salary parity. It noted its appreciation for the conviction of Stanislas Mbanenande for the crime of genocide in Rwanda.

45. Senegal welcomed the steps taken by Sweden to withdraw reservations to international human rights instruments, and the adoption of legislative measures to protect unaccompanied children and to combat trafficking in persons and the sexual exploitation of children.

46. Serbia commended Sweden on instituting the office of the Equality Ombudsman. Serbia encouraged continued efforts to promote the integration of migrants and to strengthen cooperation with civil society, with a view to reinforcing migrants' influence in society.

47. Sierra Leone commended Sweden for its human rights record and support to developing countries through official development assistance. Sierra Leone urged Sweden to further promote religious tolerance and social integration among the country's various ethnic groups and immigrant communities.

48. Slovakia commended Sweden for prioritizing its human rights policy, and acknowledged its gender equality activities and its initiatives to combat anti-gypsyism. It encouraged Sweden to implement the recommendations of the Committee against Torture on legal safeguards for persons deprived of their liberty.

49. Slovenia welcomed Sweden's assistance through development cooperation. It noted the challenges of hate crime, intolerant political discourse and a persistent gender pay gap, as well as some concerns about the right to privacy, in connection with the mass intereception of communications.

50. Spain welcomed the measures adopted on children's rights, in response to recommendations made by Spain in 2010. It also welcomed the efforts that had been made to better protect the rights of persons with disabilities.

51. Sri Lanka appreciated the implementation of the 2014 action plan for the protection of children from trafficking and sexual exploitation, the priority accorded to gender equality, and the efforts that had been made to strengthen protections against discrimination.

52. The State of Palestine welcomed the efforts made to combat discrimination and xenophobia and to address the gender wage gap, as well as the appointment of special hate crimes investigators.

53. The Sudan commended Sweden's ratification of most United Nations core conventions on human rights and the adoption of two national plans of action for human rights.

54. Thailand commended the progress made in incorporating international human rights obligations into national legislation. It welcomed the establishment of the office of the Equality Ombudsman, and noted that hate crime and online racism continued to proliferate.

55. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia noted that the Swedish foreign ministry had held regular and frequent meetings on human rights issues with civil society organizations. It commended the country's contribution to international development.

56. Timor-Leste recognized the commitment of Sweden to making human rights protection a priority. It appreciated the strategy for Roma inclusion for 2012–2032, the special hate crime investigator, and the strengthened measures to combat trafficking.

57. Togo noted that despite progress in the fight against discrimination, difficulties remained regarding racism. Persons with a migrant background and Swedes of African descent were often targeted; new measures were therefore required to better protect persons targeted by discrimination, racism and xenophobia.

58. Tunisia welcomed the pioneering role of Sweden in promoting and protecting human rights and freedom of expression on the internet. Tunisia noted the measures taken to implement UPR recommendations, particularly the adoption of human rights action plans, and welcomed Sweden's asylum policies.

59. Turkey praised Sweden's achievements in human rights, especially in the prevention of violence against women, and its ratification of the Istanbul Convention. It was concerned about racially motivated and/or religiously intolerant hate speech and an increase in associated crimes.

60. Ukraine commended the strength of human rights protections in Sweden and cited domestic implementation via national action plans. It lauded the open consultations with civil society organizations, as well as the cooperation with international mechanisms and institutions.

61. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland recognized Sweden's prioritization of human rights. It acknowledged protections against discrimination, but recognized outstanding challenges impacting on vulnerable groups, including the Roma, and urged enhanced protections for stateless persons.

62. The United States of America lauded Sweden's commitment to human rights and its leadership in promoting internet freedoms. However it noted reports of discrimination against certain ethnic and religious minorities, and was concerned by insufficient training for judges investigating human trafficking.

63. Uzbekistan commended the national action plans, the establishment of the office of the Equality Ombudsman, and the Roma inclusion strategy. However, it noted concerns expressed by treaty bodies about hate speech on racial and religious grounds, coercive treatment of persons with mental disabilities, and industrial activities in traditional Sami territory.

64. Albania welcomed constitutional protections against discrimination, including on the grounds of sexual orientation, and the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. It noted with satisfaction the budget allocations for the sustainable protection of human rights, particularly for organizations working in the disability sector.

65. Algeria appreciated Sweden's participatory approach with civil society in the drafting of the national report. It commended the adoption of two action plans and encouraged the adoption of a third. It encouraged the creation of a new national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles.

66. Angola welcomed the measures taken to raise children's and adolescents' awareness about xenophobia and similar forms of intolerance. It noted Sweden's efforts to comply with its international commitments to protect the rights of vulnerable persons, particularly migrants.

67. Argentina commended Sweden for its new 2014 and 2015 action plan for the protection of children against human trafficking, sexual exploitation and sexual assault, and for the legislative efforts made to combat discrimination.

68. Armenia lauded the ongoing measures for gender equality, alongside provisions for children and persons with disabilities. It commended the protection of the rights of national minorities, as well as the free exercise of the cultural and religious rights of persons of Armenian origin living in Sweden.

69. Australia praised the consistent respect for human rights and civil liberties, specifically the promotion of gender equality and elimination of violence against women. It commended the inquiry commissioned in 2014 to consider a specific provision on criminalizing torture in Swedish law.

70. Austria commended Sweden's commitment to the global advancement of human rights. Austria remained concerned at reports of discrimination against the Sami, particularly in relation to land rights, water and resources. It referred to concern on the part of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at increased reports of racially motivated hate speech and hate crimes.

71. Azerbaijan noted concerns expressed by some treaty bodies about discrimination, xenophobia and racist attitudes against Muslims, Afro-Swedes, Roma and Jews, attacks against the places of worship of religious minorities, and the increasingly high rate of suicide among persons with disabilities.

72. Replying to comments made and questions raised, Sweden stated that it had extensive legislation in place that could be used to punish various expressions of racism, xenophobia, religious intolerance, homophobia and transphobia. The assignment given to the Swedish police was aimed at improving the rate of resolved hate crime cases; that report would be followed up on.

73. The delegation stated that most penal provisions relevant to combating hate speech and hate crime also applied to crimes committed online.

74. In response to the recent attacks against Swedish mosques, the Swedish police had prioritized investigations to find those responsible and bring them to justice. Dialogue between the police and religious organizations needed to intensify. The Government had invited representatives from the Muslim community to a round-table talk on Islamophobia being held in Europe in early 2015.

75. The Government had invited representatives from the Jewish community to discuss issues of anti-Semitism, and additional funds had been allocated for enhanced security measures to protect the Jewish community in Sweden.

76. Concerning antiziganism, a white paper on abuses and violations against Roma during the twentieth century had been presented in 2014, and a commission against anti-ziganism had been set up.

77. As the largest number of reported hate crimes was in relation to Afrophobia, the Government intended to give the Equality Ombudsman an assignment to carry out awareness-raising measures during 2015 and 2016.

78. Independent studies had concluded that Sweden fulfilled the requirements set out in ILO Convention No. 169 in most respects, and that the main stumbling blocks were rights of ownership and possession over lands, and reindeer grazing rights. The delegation reported that the issue of land rights was also addressed in the draft Nordic Sami Convention, and that the Government hoped that this process could be a catalyst to finding a solution to outstanding issues.

79. Regarding the issue of a national human rights institution, Sweden had assessed that national action plans for human rights were an appropriate method of work. The two committees of enquiry regarding systematic work on human rights in Sweden and their recommendations, as well as the follow-up to the UPR, would constitute the basis for Sweden's deliberations on how to deliver a system in which independent monitoring of the implementation of human rights could take place. The delegation reported that the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions had made an agreement with the Government about strengthening human rights at work at the local level, and the Government had adopted a decision about supporting Sweden's country boards to work with human rights.

80. In Sweden, the age of criminal responsibility was 15 years. A person under the age of 18 could only be placed in detention if there were extraordinary reasons for that

detention. Sweden would report to the Committee against Torture on the legal safeguards for minors in detention, by November 2015.

81. Sweden had established a government committee to look at the possibility of having a special criminal provision on torture, and would present a report in September 2015.

82. Sweden had signed the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, in 2007. The question of its ratification was on its agenda, but work on ratification had not yet started.

83. The delegation confirmed that there was no general obligation under international law to recognize diplomatic asylum.

84. Bahrain noted the measures taken to combat trafficking in persons and uphold the rights of victims, and welcomed the initiatives taken to raise awareness among students about the danger of xenophobia. It asked about the plan to improve access to education by migrant families.

85. Bangladesh commended Sweden on exceeding the United Nations target for official development assistance. It noted the concern expressed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination about racist and extremist organizations and about an increase of racially motivated hate speech against religious minorities, Afro-Swedes and Roma.

86. The Netherlands appreciated the efforts of Sweden to combat terrorism, noting the concern that the use of surveillance technology could violate the right to privacy. It acknowledged efforts to deal with discrimination against the Sami and Roma minorities, stating that this required continued vigilance.

87. Benin commended the efforts and progress in the field of economic, social and cultural rights, and the promotion of the right to development, including the support for the realization of the Millennium Development Goals.

88. Bosnia and Herzegovina commended Sweden on being an exemplary democratic country. It asked about obstacles to ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It shared the concerns of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women that immigrant, refugee and minority women continued to suffer multiple forms of discrimination.

89. Botswana commended the amendment to the Penal Code to strengthen protection against harassment and protection against forced and child marriage, and an action plan to protect children against trafficking. However it noted the concerns expressed by treaty bodies about ethnic discrimination and hate crimes.

90. Brazil commended the legislative amendment that recognized the Sami as an indigenous people. It shared the concern expressed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination about hate crimes, noting that the reorganization of the police should be seized as an opportunity to prevent ethnic profiling and build trust with local communities.

91. Bulgaria commended the adoption of two national human rights action plans. It appreciated measures taken to combat discrimination and xenophobia, such as the appointment of a special investigator and the establishment of the office of the Equality Ombudsman, and efforts to combat anti-Semitism and Islamophobia.

92. Canada noted Sweden's agreement in 2010 to improve dialogue and consultation with the Sami people on government policy affecting them and in the development of legislation. Canada asked for information on progress achieved, including with respect to Sweden's Arctic policy.

93. Chad noted with satisfaction Sweden's presentation of a mid-term report on the implementation of UPR recommendations, and its regular consultation with civil society organizations on questions pertaining to human rights and equal rights for certain population groups.

94. Chile celebrated the efforts to implement human rights policies nationally and internationally. It shared the concern at discriminatory attitudes detailed in the national report and encouraged Sweden to continue adopting further measures in that regard.

95. China cited concern over efforts to enhance anti-discrimination education and protect minority rights, specifically in combatting xenophobia, gender-based discrimination and intolerance on the internet. It also referred to hate crimes, and to measures to combat trafficking, exploitation and sexual attacks against children.

96. Comoros took note of the commitments and actions undertaken for the respect of all human rights. Comoros welcomed the actions taken by Sweden in support of development and highlighted its exemplary openness and hospitality to migrants.

97. Côte d'Ivoire noted the reforms undertaken at the national level, particularly the legislative provisions on gender equality and the access to public services for persons with disabilities, members of minorities, migrants and asylum seekers. It welcomed Sweden's involvement in humanitarian activities.

98. Croatia welcomed the progress achieved in implementing recommendations accepted by Sweden during its first UPR and encouraged the Government to continue working actively to ensure full and equal enjoyment of all human rights for all, without distinction.

99. Cuba recognized progress achieved in different areas and noted remaining challenges, as mentioned in the national report, including discrimination. It expressed concern at discriminatory statements made by far-right politicians, the existence of racist organizations, and increased incitement to hatred, especially on the internet.

100. The Czech Republic appreciated the informative presentation by the Swedish delegation on human rights challenges and achievements.

101. Denmark commended Sweden's commitment to human rights and underlined the importance of monitoring the human rights situation. It welcomed the work undertaken by Sweden to progress in the negotiations on the draft Nordic Sami Convention.

102. Ecuador recognized the efforts to comply with recommendations received in 2010, particularly the measures taken to guarantee the rights of persons with disabilities, and highlighted progress in combating discrimination, xenophobia and human trafficking.

103. Egypt welcomed positive developments related to women's rights, the rights of the child and combating human trafficking. Egypt noted that discrimination and societal hostility against Roma, Muslims and migrants; hate crimes, including the torching of mosques; and alleged racial profiling deserved specific attention.

104. Estonia highlighted Sweden's policies on women's rights and on minority and indigenous peoples, its leadership on the internet freedom resolutions and its role as a humanitarian aid donor. It welcomed the strategy for Roma inclusion and the work with the draft Nordic Sami convention.

105. Finland was pleased to note the open consultations with civil society, the Ombudsman's highlighting of multiple discrimination, and the report on discrimination against the Roma in Sweden. Finland emphasized the possible usage of Meänkieli and Finnish minority languages.

106. France welcomed Sweden's commitment to human rights, particularly within the Human Rights Council.

107. Gabon commended the three-year initiative running from 2012 to 2014 in the field of education and training, which included measures to give children and adolescents a better understanding of xenophobia, as well as the efforts to improve the care of unaccompanied minors in municipalities.

108. Germany commended an exemplary record of human rights protections, but observed that xenophobic and Islamophobic parties had gained ground, resulting in anti-Muslim sentiments being voiced in the media and subsequent increases in hate speech and hate crimes.

109. Greece acknowledged the efforts made to tackle discrimination based on religion, but stated that more needed to be done given increased racism-oriented activities in the country. Greece commended the appointment of a national coordinator for combating violence in intimate relations and suggested that the recommendations in her report be implemented.

110. Guatemala welcomed the confirmation in 2011 of the recognition of the Sami as a people and the Nordic cooperation projects aimed at strengthening the rights of Sami to maintain and develop their language, culture, way of life and community life.

111. Honduras congratulated Sweden on its efforts to combat discrimination through the adoption of normative, institutional and policy measures, particularly the consultation with civil society organizations working to promote the equality of children, persons with disabilities, LGBT persons and national minorities.

112. Hungary welcomed the progress in strengthening the rights of the child, but was concerned at the reported increase in hate crimes. Hungary asked about the results of pilot projects for Roma inclusion, and of the main findings and conclusions on establishing a national institution compliant with the Paris Principles.

113. Iceland noted that Sweden was a global standard-bearer for the promotion and protection of human rights. Iceland encouraged accelerated efforts to address persistent problems of xenophobic and Islamophobic discourse, and applauded the intended incorporation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into Swedish law.

114. India commended the recent initiative to sensitize young people against xenophobia and other forms of intolerance. India encouraged Sweden to address the discrepancies in access to employment, housing, health care and education between native Swedes and foreign-born persons.

115. Indonesia welcomed the efforts to combat violence against women and to protect children's rights and ensure respect for the rights of migrants. Indonesia also appreciated the co-hosting in January 2015 of a high-level event entitled Staying Together: Dialogue in the Face of Violent Extremism.

116. The Islamic Republic of Iran expressed serious concerns over racist and xenophobic crimes against Roma and Sinti, and crimes against minorities, including the targeting of Muslims with harassment, verbal threats, sabotage and vandalism.

117. Ireland commended Sweden's strong commitment to human rights, the rule of law and freedom of the media. It noted that functions of the Ombudsman for Children did not include the power to accept individual complaints.

118. Israel congratulated Sweden on its leading work on promoting the human rights of the sexual orientation and gender identity community. It echoed concerns by the Office of the Ombudsman for Children, particularly on the human rights of children deprived of their liberty in remand prisons and police cells.

119. Italy noted concerns on the lack of a broader mandate for the Equality Ombudsman. It welcomed the measures taken to safeguard children from sexual exploitation, and noted the concerns about the low level of public awareness of child sex tourism.

120. Kuwait noted the challenges in fighting discrimination and welcomed the establishment of the office of the Equality Ombudsman to fight against all forms of discrimination against vulnerable groups, particularly foreigners and refugees.

121. Lebanon welcomed the efforts of Sweden to adopt international standards and develop national legislation. It commended the numerous initiatives to combat discrimination and xenophobia as a reflection of the commitment to strengthening human rights and democratic values.

122. Libya noted that despite considerable progress made in various areas, some challenges in the area of human rights still remained, particularly in fighting discrimination.

123. Lithuania encouraged Sweden to exchange its experience with other countries that were seeking to make progress in the area of human rights protection. It recognized the steps taken to ensure the protection of children by including a new crime in the Penal Code in 2009.

124. Malaysia acknowledged progress made, including in promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. Malaysia noted the Government's dialogue with religious associations to combat xenophobia and religious intolerance. In addition, it noted that Sweden still faced the challenges of racism, intolerance, Islamophobia and xenophobic attitudes towards non-citizens and other minorities.

125. Trinidad and Tobago welcomed the adoption of the plan against human trafficking. Trinidad and Tobago believed that further work was needed to combat discrimination against minorities and to enhance the rights of disabled persons.

126. Uruguay welcomed the elaboration of a third human rights plan. The establishment of a national human rights institution would support human rights achievements. Uruguay stated that the humanitarian situation and rights of any person sought by the Government should be considered and protected.

127. The Republic of Moldova asked about the findings of the interim report of the committee of inquiry into compulsory residential care for children and adolescents and recommended the introduction of a new form of care home for unaccompanied children. It noted the successful implementation of the second human rights action plan.

128. South Africa commended the successful implementation of some UPR recommendations and encouraged Sweden to continue to make every effort for the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights, including the right to development.

129. The Philippines recognized the important contribution by Sweden on migration and development and lauded Sweden for amending its anti-discrimination laws to make it easier for victims to seek redress. The Philippines was interested in knowing about initiatives to safeguard the rights of the Sami and Roma.

130. Mexico welcomed the recognition of the Sami as an indigenous population, and the efforts to promote awareness about xenophobia and other forms of intolerance among children and adolescents. It encouraged Sweden to continue combating racist, xenophobic, Islamophobic and anti-Semitic propaganda.

131. Ghana commended the commitment by Sweden to the UPR process. Ghana referred to the legacy of Raoul Wallenberg regarding the protection of minorities, while noting human rights concerns that had been expressed by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee against Torture.

132. The Swedish delegation stated that, while racist organizations could exist in Sweden, racist actions were criminalized.

133. The implementation of the strategy for Roma inclusion was characterized by Roma influence and participation.

134. Sweden had allocated a considerable amount of money, including for shelters, in order to implement all measures to end men's violence against women, violence and oppression in the name of honour, violence in same-sex relationships, female genital mutilation, child marriages and forced marriages.

135. The delegation stated that, in 2012, the Government had appointed a national coordinator against violence in close relationships. Sweden expected the final report in May 2015 of the committee of enquiry charged with developing a national strategy to achieve the aim of ending men's violence against women.

136. If business did not live up to the commitment of applying quotas for women in business, the Government might consider legislating on that matter.

137. The delegation referred to Sweden's proactive role in abolishing corporal punishment against children both in Sweden and internationally. Sweden planned to create a national knowledge centre on violence against children to coordinate and compile knowledge and to support actors in their work against corporal punishment.

138. The issue of child poverty had been highly prioritized by the Government, and some county administrative boards had supported local authorities in producing action plans, suited to local conditions, to deal with child poverty.

139. Sweden was the country in Europe receiving the highest number of asylum-seeking unaccompanied children. In 2014, 87 per cent of unaccompanied minors had been granted residence permits. Sweden, per capita, had received more refugees than any other European Union country.

140. The principle of non-refoulement had long been a part of Swedish asylum law. Refusal of entry or expulsion may never be enforced if the person would be in danger of suffering the death penalty or torture.

141. The delegation confirmed that it was not possible to accede to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

142. Regarding questions about human trafficking, the delegation stated that Sweden had presented, in 2014, an action plan for the protection of children against human trafficking, exploitation and sexual assaults.

143. The delegation reported that the Swedish Foreign Intelligence Inspectorate was tasked with verifying that the defence intelligence authorities followed the Foreign Intelligence Act. The Foreign Intelligence Court was a special court hearing applications for permits to conduct signals intelligence. All signal intelligence that a national defence

radio establishment might conduct required a permit from the Foreign Intelligence Court, whose aim it was to limit intrusions in individual privacy.

144. In closing, the Swedish delegation thanked all the delegations that had asked questions and made recommendations. The UPR was an important opportunity to reflect on the human rights situation in Sweden. Sweden was proud of the progress made and also saw the UPR process as an opportunity to improve. Sweden would carefully consider the recommendations made. It would continue to engage with civil society and reflect on the UPR process, and consider how recommendations could best be addressed and implemented. Sweden would undertake interministerial consultations to follow up on the dialogue and the recommendations.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

145. **The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below have been examined by Sweden and enjoy the support of Sweden:**

145.1. **Consider ratification of the third protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, thereby establishing a procedure for the presentation of communications (Belgium);**

145.2. **Consider ratification of the ILO convention on indigenous peoples (Uzbekistan); consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 (Guatemala); consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 (Nicaragua);**

145.3. **Consider ratifying ILO Convention No. 169 (Brazil);**

145.4. **Consider ratifying other international human rights conventions, including ILO Convention No. 189 (Philippines); consider ratification of ILO convention on decent work for domestic workers (Uzbekistan);**

145.5. **Initiate the process to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation and continue the formulation of a third plan of action for human rights (Albania);**

145.6. **Adopt measures to incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child into national legislation (Angola);**

145.7. **Take measures to ensure the full incorporation of the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Swedish legislation (France);**

145.8. **Take measures to incorporate the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child into Swedish law (Qatar);**

145.9. **Work effectively on incorporating the the Convention on the Rights of the Child into Swedish laws (Iceland);**

145.10. **Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);**

145.11. **Consider establishing a national human rights institution in full compliance with the Paris Principles (Ukraine);**

145.12. **Consider creating a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (France);**

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

145.13. Consider establishing a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles, as previously recommended (Indonesia);

145.14. Consider establishing a national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles, with a broad mandate, as soon as possible (Ireland);

145.15. Consider heeding the call of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (South Africa);

145.16. Continue consultations initiated for the creation of a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Togo);

145.17. Consider developing Human Rights Indicators as an instrument that allows for a more precise and coherent evaluation of national human rights policies (Portugal);

145.18. Consider developing a third action plan on human rights and continue sharing its experience with regard to systematic human rights implementation (Republic of Moldova);

145.19. Continue its efforts to raise public awareness and to include human rights education in the school curricula (Sudan);

145.20. Give due attention to the issue of human rights education in the current work on the third action plan on human rights by, inter alia, compiling a report on the situation regarding human rights education in Sweden (Finland);

145.21. Continue to consult, and expand its dialogue with, civil society organizations working in the area of human rights protection, particularly in combating racial discrimination (Timor-Leste);

145.22. Consider establishing an interministerial committee responsible for the implementation of its international human rights obligations (Portugal);

145.23. Continue to play an active role in international forums to fight racism and paedophilia (Lebanon);

145.24. Consider the introduction of a complaint mechanism for children at the domestic level, as well as signature and ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Ireland);

145.25. Look into the possibility of prioritizing the rights of the child directly, as a stand-alone issue, not just as a horizontal consideration in its human rights policies (Hungary);

145.26. Take appropriate measures to implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, including through education and awareness-raising campaigns (Italy);

145.27. Enhance efforts — including within the "Strategy to Strengthen the Rights of the Child in Sweden" — to prevent and eliminate discrimination against children belonging to ethnic minorities, child members of immigrant families and child refugees and asylum seekers (Croatia);

145.28. Explore ways and means of strengthening the ongoing efforts to combat all forms of discrimination to improve the scope of protection against discrimination at all levels in society (Sri Lanka);

145.29. **Fight against discrimination in society more effectively (Angola);**

145.30. **Strengthen measures to combat all forms of discrimination (Gabon);**

145.31. **Consolidate laws and regulations to fight all forms of discrimination, racism and xenophobia (Lebanon);**

145.32. **Be proactive in its measures to prevent discrimination against immigrant, refugee and minority women who continue to suffer from multiple forms of discrimination, and to combat violence against them (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

145.33. **Consider the establishment of quotas to ensure a gender-balanced representation in business administrative councils (France);**

145.34. **Take concrete action to reduce the gender gap in decision-making positions and ensure equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value (Sri Lanka);**

145.35. **Continue to take measures to narrow the gender wage gap and enhance the equal opportunities of work between men and women (State of Palestine);**

145.36. **Continue taking efficient measures with a view to eliminating differences in salaries and other terms of employment between men and women who perform work that is regarded as equal or equivalent (Croatia);**

145.37. **Take concrete actions to end the increasing gender gap in the area of employment and pay, thus ensuring equal remuneration for men and women (South Africa);**

145.38. **Continue efforts to further reduce the pay gap between women and men (Albania);**

145.39. **Take the necessary measures to reduce the gender wage gap (Algeria);**

145.40. **Ensure equal treatment of all workers carrying out the same tasks (Senegal);**

145.41. **Continue consolidating the Equality Ombudsman's mandate in combating discrimination (Romania);**

145.42. **Adopt special measures to promote equal opportunities, address structural discrimination and enhance strategies against inequality and discrimination faced by migrants, foreign-born citizens, indigenous peoples as well as minority groups, including Afro-Swedes and Muslims (South Africa);**

145.43. **Take further measures to prevent discrimination on the basis of ethnicity (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

145.44. **Pursue strategies and policies to prevent discrimination, in all spheres of public life, against its indigenous people and other minority groups such as Afro-Swedes and Muslims (Trinidad and Tobago);**

145.45. **Further enhance efforts to combat discrimination, including racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances (Namibia);**

145.46. **Continue strengthening efforts to combat racism, intolerance and hate crimes (Iceland);**

145.47. Continue strengthening efforts to combat racism, xenophobia and religious intolerance in law and practice (Indonesia);

145.48. Continue efforts to combat discrimination and promote greater social integration of immigrants, and indigenous and minority groups (Costa Rica);

145.49. Promote equal opportunities and enhance strategies against discrimination faced by immigrants and minority groups, both ethnic and religious (Poland);

145.50. Continue taking the necessary measures to strengthen the efforts aiming to combat discrimination and hatred of foreigners (State of Palestine);

145.51. Take immediate steps to adopt and implement policies and measures to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, Islamophobia and related intolerances (Pakistan);

145.52. Redouble its efforts to eliminate any remaining forms of discrimination and xenophobia (Sudan);

145.53. Continue ensuring the implementation of measures in order to fully eliminate discrimination, racism and xenophobia against minorities, refugees, asylum seekers and migrants (Macedonia);

145.54. Take more effective measures to combat contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against minority groups in the country, in particular prejudice against Muslims (Malaysia);

145.55. Apply stronger measures to combat discrimination, xenophobia and incitement to hatred (Cuba);

145.56. Take legislative and other measures to address discrimination, racial hatred and incitement, and investigate reported cases (Botswana);

145.57. Further progress on measures to prevent and punish all forms of racial discrimination (Chile);

145.58. Strengthen efforts to prevent, investigate effectively, prosecute and punish all hate crimes, as well as acts of racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Brazil);

145.59. Intensify efforts to prosecute cases of hate crimes, either on the basis of race or religious belief (Sierra Leone);

145.60. Effectively investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes and take effective measures to combat hate speech in the media and on the internet, including by prosecuting the perpetrators regardless of their official status (Turkey);

145.61. Investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes against visible minorities, including Muslims, Afro-Swedes, Roma and Jews (Azerbaijan);

145.62. Take further measures to boost children's, adolescents' and young people's knowledge of the issue of xenophobia and similar forms of intolerance (Qatar);

145.63. Promote tolerance and further protect minorities and vulnerable groups (Senegal);

145.64. Take additional measures to promote tolerance and respect for diversity (Botswana);

145.65. **Continue efforts to promote respect of cultural, religious and linguistic diversity (Morocco);**

145.66. **Take the necessary measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Montenegro);**

145.67. **Take all appropriate measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Azerbaijan);**

145.68. **Enhance measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Slovenia);**

145.69. **Strengthen the necessary measures to enhance tolerance and dialogue among civilizations (Kuwait);**

145.70. **Strengthen measures to promote tolerance and dialogue between civilizations and take categorical measures to fight hate speech and to penalize the perpetrators of such speech (Libya);**

145.71. **Do everything in its power to continue to live up to its well-deserved reputation, particularly by working actively to combat xenophobic, racist, anti-Semitic and Islamophobic acts which are tending to increase in the country (Comoros);**

145.72. **Continue its meritorious efforts to prosecute violent hate crimes, including racist and xenophobic crimes (Ghana);**

145.73. **Step up measures to combat discriminatory acts and hate speech against certain minority groups, emphasizing prevention and follow-up (Côte d'Ivoire);**

145.74. **Take additional steps, beyond the adoption of legislation, to prevent racially motivated hate speech, hate crimes and discrimination (Austria);**

145.75. **Enhance efforts to curb hate crimes against certain religious communities, ethnic groups and other minorities, including indigenous people (India);**

145.76. **Combat hate speech, in particular in the media and on the internet, and punish perpetrators (Bahrain);**

145.77. **Take effective measures to combat hate speech in the media and on the internet, including by prosecuting the perpetrators, where appropriate, regardless of their official status (Azerbaijan);**

145.78. **Take additional crucial measures to fight hate speech and prosecute and punish perpetrators of hate crimes (Kuwait);**

145.79. **Take measures to improve the follow-up to complaints of hate crimes (France);**

145.80. **Take effective measures to combat hate speech on racial and religious grounds in the media and on the internet, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of hate speech (Uzbekistan);**

145.81. **Take necessary legislative, political and awareness-raising measures to fight effectively against hate speech and crimes committed on the grounds of religious hatred, in particular Islamophobia (Algeria);**

145.82. **Take all necessary measures to ensure greater effectiveness of legislation on hate crimes (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

145.83 Take steps for eliminating religious and racial discrimination (Pakistan);

145.84 Step up efforts to effectively deal with discrimination, violence and hate speech against migrants (China);

145.85 Adopt vigorous measures to combat all forms of discrimination against persons with an immigrant background (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

145.86 More actively confront the crimes against national minorities (Cuba);

145.87 Take measures to improve enforcement of existing laws prohibiting discrimination, including against the Roma (Canada);

145.88 Continue to fight against racism and acts of violence and discrimination against persons of African descent (Algeria);

145.89 Take steps to prevent and respond to incidents of violence and intimidation against members of minority religious groups, including through education and awareness campaigns and effective interventions by law enforcement officials (Canada);

145.90 Enhance measures to reduce societal discrimination and incidents of violence against members of ethnic and religious minorities (United States of America);

145.91 Take concrete measures to end harassment, verbal threats, sabotage, arson attacks and vandalism faced by the Muslim population and provide access to justice to Roma people and Afro-Swedes and ensure their social inclusion (Pakistan);

145.92 Guarantee effective protection, in law and practice, of the rights of national and religious minorities, firstly Muslims, Jews as well as the Sami (Russian Federation);

145.93 Consider additional measures for improving the socioeconomic conditions of the Swedish Roma population (Serbia);

145.94 Further develop policies and measures to promote the rights of the national minorities (Armenia);

145.95 Take measures to improve the situation of persons belonging to the Roma and other minorities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

145.96 Take appropriate measures to support the cultures of persons belonging to national minorities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

145.97 Remain proactive in combating discrimination against Sami and Roma and in protecting their economic, social and cultural rights, in consultation with the communities concerned (Netherlands);

145.98 Continue the implementation of policies pertaining to national minorities such as the Sami and the Roma with a view to improving their living conditions (Lebanon);

145.99 Continue to give due attention to the situation of minorities, in particular to the situations regarding discrimination based on multiple grounds. Sweden should continue to take necessary measures to ensure full and effective implementation of its legislation on national minorities (Finland);

145.100. Consider ways to ensure the meaningful involvement of the Roma community in the implementation of the strategy and to focus more on efforts to change negative attitudes in Swedish society towards the Roma (Hungary);

145.101. Undertake a deeper dialogue with representatives of the Sami Parliament and increase efforts to give additional responsibilities to this Parliament to strengthen the self-determination of the Sami people (Albania);

145.102. Continue developing measures in order to ensure that affected Sami communities can participate actively in consultations on issues related to land rights, water and resources (Austria);

145.103. Continue its programmes to combat violence against women, including addressing the values and attitudes that contribute to the perpetration of violence (Philippines);

145.104. Strengthen the measures to combat violence against women as well as support the victims and survivors of such violence (India);

145.105. Develop programmes to raise awareness about domestic and gender violence (Mexico);

145.106. Step up efforts aimed at combating trafficking in human beings (Romania);

145.107. Strengthen efforts to prosecute human trafficking and increase understanding of human trafficking among the judiciary (United States of America);

145.108. Intensify action against child sex tourism (Romania);

145.109. Expedite the ongoing measures for combating child sex tourism (Sri Lanka);

145.110. Punish severely the perpetrators of paedophile tourism and sensitize the population to the negative effects of sex tourism (Senegal);

145.111. Take all necessary measures to implement the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, particularly to combat the sale, exploitation, and prostitution of children (Bahrain);

145.112. Raise the level of public awareness in relation to child sex tourism, as recommended by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (Lithuania);

145.113. Continue its efforts to ensure that perpetrators of hate crimes are brought to justice and proper redress is given to victims, including by adopting measures to better track all reported hate crimes throughout the justice system (Canada);

145.114. Adopt the judicial and administrative measures necessary to make effective the investigations before tribunals and sanctions for declarations of incitement to racial hatred and other acts of discrimination against minorities (Argentina);

145.115. Strengthen the judicial follow-up of hate crimes and hate speech, leaving no room for impunity (Hungary);

145.116. Extend to all parts of the country the training given to the police, prosecutors and judges to effectively investigate, prosecute and punish hate crimes (Austria);

145.117. **Ensure that all persons deprived of their liberty are afforded all the fundamental legal safeguards in accordance with international standards (Slovakia);**

145.118. **Carry out judicial procedures in accordance with the norms that protect individual rights, particularly the right to effective judicial protection and due process (Uruguay);**

145.119. **Provide without discrimination the proper guarantees of effective judicial protection for detainees, in accordance with the principles and international obligations (Nicaragua);**

145.120. **Ensure all children are guaranteed fundamental rights during the judicial process (Israel);**

145.121. **Take effective measures to ensure the right of a person to enjoy freedom of religion and religious belief (Trinidad and Tobago);**

145.122. **Continue implementing measures and funding programmes to combat anti-Semitism (Israel);**

145.123. **Ensure effective protection of Muslim minorities, including their places of worship (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

145.124. **Take necessary measures to promote tolerance, intercultural dialogue and respect for diversity (Estonia);**

145.125. **Raise the age of entry into marriage to 18 years in accordance with the definition of the child under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Egypt);**

145.126. **Continue the efforts directed towards the promotion of the right to education (Armenia);**

145.127. **Implement the Government's disability policy 2011–2016 (Sudan);**

145.128. **Implement speedily the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommendations (India);**

145.129. **Implement the 2014 recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities to ensure that all medical treatments are provided with free and informed consent and that no one is confined against his will in medical facilities on the basis of actual or perceived disability (Italy);**

145.130. **Take further measures to improve the situation of persons with disabilities in terms of participation and accessibility (Morocco);**

145.131. **Strengthen measures to promote access by persons with disabilities to employment in the public sector (Spain);**

145.132. **Take action to improve opportunities for persons with disabilities to obtain gainful employment (Trinidad and Tobago);**

145.133. **Continue efforts aimed at ensuring protection of the rights of persons with intellectual and psychological disabilities who require a high level of support, including through allocation of the necessary financial resources (Ukraine);**

145.134. **Take appropriate steps in order to prevent, identify and address situations of risk of suicide in persons with disabilities (Azerbaijan);**

145.135. Ensure that, in practice, undocumented children can benefit from health care and education (Togo);

145.136. Prioritize family member tracing when dealing with asylum-seeking unaccompanied children and ensure all relevant processes are in the child's best interests (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

145.137. Continue to maintain its level, framework and channel of official development assistance (Bangladesh);

145.138. Promote a holistic perspective on the rights of the child in its international development assistance policy, in line with articles 4 and 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Belgium).

146. The following recommendations will be examined by Sweden, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2015:

146.1. Ratify as soon as possible the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) and incorporate it in the national legislation as well as recognizing the competence of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances (France); ratify ICPPED (Portugal); ratify ICPPED (Tunisia); proceed to ratify ICPPED, signed in 2007 (Spain); ratify ICPPED (Costa Rica); ratify ICPPED, signed in February 2007 (Uruguay); ratify ICPPED (Argentina);

146.2. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Portugal); ratify OP-ICESCR (Tunisia); ratify OP-ICESCR (Spain); ratify OP-ICESCR (Pakistan);

146.3. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (OP-CRC-IC) (Portugal); ratify OP-CRC-IC (Spain);

146.4. Ratify the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro);

146.5. Sign and ratify the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Germany);

146.6. Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples (Denmark); Ratify ILO Convention No. 169 (Honduras);

146.7. Continue to work towards ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 and thereby secure the Sami people's rights (Norway);

146.8. Fully incorporate the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols in Swedish legislation so as to end child prostitution, child pornography and trafficking of children for sexual purposes (Iran (Islamic Republic of));

146.9. Incorporate the crime of torture as a specific criminal offence under the Penal Code (Spain);

146.10. Define and criminalize torture in its domestic law, consistent with article 1 and article 4 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Australia);

146.11. Strengthen its legal framework and explicitly criminalize torture under the Penal Code in accordance with article 1 of CAT (Czech Republic);

146.12. **Adopt a definition of torture in line with article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Egypt);**

146.13. **Adopt a definition of torture under Swedish law that conforms to the definition under the Convention against Torture (Ghana);**

146.14. **Intensify efforts for the early establishment of a national independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Mexico);**

146.15. **Accelerate the process of establishing a national human rights institution in line with the Paris Principles (Tunisia);**

146.16. **Take all necessary measures to have an independent national human rights institution with "A" status, in accordance with the Paris Principles (Portugal);**

146.17. **Establish a national institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Nicaragua);**

146.18. **Establish a national human rights institution in accordance with Paris Principles (Pakistan);**

146.19. **Establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Sierra Leone);**

146.20. **Establish an independent national human rights institution (Sudan);**

146.21. **Establish an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Benin);**

146.22. **Establish a fully independent human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles (Denmark);**

146.23. **Establish a national independent human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Ghana);**

146.24. **Create an independent national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Gabon);**

146.25. **Establish early a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (India);**

146.26. **Further strengthen the Parliamentary Ombudsman as a national preventive mechanism in accordance with OP-CAT (Czech Republic);**

146.27. **Eliminate the gender pay gap (Slovenia);**

146.28. **Broaden the mandate of the Ombudsman for Equality to ensure better follow-up on cases of discrimination (Bahrain);**

146.29. **Adopt a national plan on combating crimes of hatred, racism, and xenophobia (Russian Federation);**

146.30. **Amend legislation, in line with Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommendations, to provide for the possibility of adopting special measures to promote equal opportunities, and address**

structural discrimination and inequality faced by immigrants, and minority groups, including Afro-Swedes and Muslims (Bangladesh);

146.31. **Take steps for eliminating religious and racial profiling faced by minorities including Muslims, Roma people and Afro-Swedes and prosecute perpetrators of xenophobic crimes (Pakistan);**

146.32. **Adopt measures against ethnic profiling and prevent any collection of personal data on the basis of ethnic origin without the prior consent of those concerned (Czech Republic);**

146.33. **Remove all ethnic profiling in the working methods of the police and other officials responsible for law enforcement (Mexico);**

146.34. **Take measures to rapidly end the unlawful use of force by the police (Russian Federation);**

146.35. **Intensify efforts in fighting the root causes of violence against women by paying special attention to addressing alcohol and drug abuse (Greece);**

146.36. **Strengthen its investigations of sex crimes committed overseas by Swedish nationals and ensure that those who have travelled abroad to purchase sexual services, especially from children, can be prosecuted in Sweden (Thailand);**

146.37. **Abolish the use of solitary confinement for minors in the juvenile justice system (Slovakia);**

146.38. **Take urgent action to introduce an explicit statutory ban on solitary confinement for children in remand prisons and police cells (Israel);**

146.39. **Introduce a limit for the time a child can be held in detention, pretrial (Israel);**

146.40. **Take concrete steps to ensure that access to evidence is guaranteed to anyone under any regime of detention (Cuba);**

146.41. **Take measures to limit the time of pretrial detention or the equivalent situation of deprivation of liberty without charges and for investigation purposes, in accordance with general comment No. 8 of the Human Rights Committee (Ecuador);**

146.42. **Introduce alternative measures to pretrial detention for minors wherever possible, develop clear rules for the treatment of minors in police custody, and monitor their effective implementation in practice (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

146.43. **Take all appropriate measures in order to prevent the transfer of unaccompanied minors to Sweden and provide those who are already in the country with the necessary humanitarian support (Senegal);**

146.44. **Take concrete measures to ensure that the guarantees of non-refoulement can be given to any person under the control of the Swedish authorities while considered a refugee by a third country, including for this purpose and if necessary, the adoption of legislative measures (Argentina).**

The recommendation read in the meeting was: "Amend legislation, in line with CERD recommendations, to provide for the possibility of adopting special measures to promote equal opportunities, and address structural discrimination and inequality."

147. **The recommendations below did not enjoy the support of Sweden and would thus be noted:**

147.1. **Consider ratifying other international human rights conventions, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Philippines); consider ratifying ICRMW (Guatemala); consider ratifying ICRMW (Rwanda); sign and ratify ICRMW (Uruguay); accelerate the process of ratification of ICRMW (Benin); ratify ICRMW (Sierra Leone); ratify ICRMW (Honduras);**

147.2. **Consider ratifying ICRMW (Indonesia);**

147.3. **Ratify ICRMW (Timor-Leste);**

147.4. **Ratify ICRMW (Turkey);**

147.5. **Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, considering the equal and universal character should prevail for all international human rights instruments (Ecuador);**

147.6. **Remove reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ICESCR, and the Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children and child pornography in order to ensure full implementation of these key international instruments (Uzbekistan);**

147.7. **Withdraw its declaration on article 2 (c) in order to give full effect to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in addressing all forms of child pornography (Lithuania);**

147.8. **Restore the term "race" as a ground of discrimination in accordance with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) (Ghana);**

147.9. **Take immediate steps to restore race as a ground of discrimination in compliance with ICERD, and the European Union Racial Equality Directive (Pakistan);**

147.10. **Further effectively investigate, prosecute and punish all hate crimes and establish an authority where complaints in this regard can be addressed (Germany);**

147.11. **Redouble its efforts in fostering national unity and harmony, including by intensifying dialogues promoting deeper understanding among societies of different ethnic and faith, addressing the negative portrayal in the media of members of the Muslim community and criminalizing hate speech and all forms of incitement to hatred and violence (Malaysia);**

147.12. **Take measures to prohibit in practice anti-immigration speech and racist propaganda (Togo);**

147.13. **Take the necessary steps to curb racist propaganda, including on the internet (Thailand);**

147.14. **Immediately ban anti-immigrant and anti-Muslim political discourse propagated by some political parties including Sweden Democrats (Pakistan);**

147.15. **Ensure accountability for hate speech including in political discourse, prohibiting organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred, in line with**

article 4 (b) of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and ratify ICRMW (Egypt);

147.16. **Amend legislation to prohibit the activities of organizations which promote and incite racial and religious hatred (Uzbekistan);**

147.17. **Declare illegal and prohibit organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred, in line with the international norms (Azerbaijan);**

147.18. **Amend its legislation to declare illegal and prohibit organizations promoting and inciting racial hatred, in line with article 4 (b) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Greece);**

147.19. **Implement a ban on racist organizations and activities (Iran (Islamic Republic of));**

147.20. **Strengthen legislation on the protection of the public from unauthorized actions by the police (Russian Federation);**

147.21. **Speed up the international legal cooperation mechanisms in the judicial bodies and the Prosecutor Office, to ensure due process, specifically in cases where the person concerned is protected by an asylum decision or refugee status (Ecuador);**

147.22. **Decriminalize defamation (Estonia);**

147.23. **Review surveillance legislation with a view to effectively protecting the right to privacy (Slovenia);**

147.24. **Keep monitoring the application of the 2008 Surveillance Act to prevent interference with the right to privacy and to implement reforms to comply with its obligations under EU law as set out in the International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance (Netherlands);**

147.25. **Provide protection for the family unit as the natural and fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**

147.26. **Conduct impartial, public and thorough investigation of cases of possible involvement of Sweden in the unlawful detention, transportation, interrogation and torture by officers of the CIA of the USA of suspects of terrorism (Russian Federation).**

148. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

[English only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Sweden was headed by Ms. Annika Söder, State Secretary, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and was composed of the following members:

- H.E. Mr. Jan Knutsson, Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Sweden, Geneva;
- Mr. Anders Rönquist, Director-General for Legal Affairs, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Gustaf Lind, Ambassador, Deputy Director-General, Head of Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm;
- Ms. Josefin Simonsson Brodén, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva;
- Ms. Anna Jakenberg Brinck, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Sweden in Geneva;
- Mr. Mans Molander, Deputy Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm;
- Ms. Karin Seydlitz, Deputy Director, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm;
- Ms. Anna Falkdalen, Desk Officer, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Stockholm;
- Ms. Anna C. Lindberg, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm;
- Ms. Johanna Peyron, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm;
- Ms. Karin Kvarfordt Nita, Deputy Director, Ministry of Culture, Stockholm;
- Mr. Marten Kivi, Deputy Director, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Stockholm;
- Ms. Mikaela Bexar, Legal Adviser, Ministry of Justice, Stockholm;
- Ms. Moa Ostberg, Desk Officer, Ministry of Culture, Stockholm;
- Ms. Anna Schölin, Desk Officer, Ministry of Culture, Stockholm;
- Ms. Josefin Emanuel Brattberg, Desk Officer, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Stockholm;
- Ms. Jenny Munkett, Desk Officer, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Stockholm;
- Ms. Bilge Tekin Betrits, Desk Officer, Ministry of Enterprise and Innovation, Stockholm.

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Agenda item 6
Universal Periodic Review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Grenada

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 of 18 June 2007, held its twenty-first session from 19 to 30 January 2015. The review of Grenada was held at the 12th meeting on 26 January 2015. The delegation of Grenada was headed by Robert Branch, Senior Legal Counsel, Attorney General's Chambers. At its 17th meeting held on 29 January 2015, the Working Group adopted the report on Grenada.

2. On 13 January 2015, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Grenada: Japan, Mexico and the United States of America.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Grenada:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GRD/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GRD/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/21/GRD/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Germany, Mexico, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Grenada through the troika. Those questions are available on the extranet of the universal periodic review (UPR). A summary of additional questions posed by Canada, France, Jamaica, Montenegro, Panama, Paraguay and the Philippines during the interactive dialogue is to be found in section I B of the present report.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The head of the delegation was pleased to present the report of Grenada to the second universal periodic review and to give an account of the status of the implementation of recommendations made during its first review in 2010. Grenada reiterated its commitment to human rights and pledged to continue supporting the strengthening of the human rights mechanisms.

6. The delegation apologized for the delay in submitting the national report, a challenge faced by small countries. The report had been prepared in consultation with a number of stakeholders and civil society organizations, including the Grenada Human Rights Organization, and described progress made since the first review in 2010, regarding the fulfilment of its human rights commitments and international obligations.

7. The delegation thanked delegations that had sent questions in advance. While Grenada had not accepted all of the recommendations made during the first review, it continued efforts to achieve the commitments made in 2010.

8. The delegation reported on the ongoing constitutional reform process, highlighting consultations being held in that regard. The proposals for reform of the Constitution, specifically as they related to gender equality, discrimination and the equal treatment of all children, directly responded to the most recent concluding observations issued by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of the Child and recommendations from the 2010 review under the UPR mechanism. A number of other proposed changes, relating to the rights of persons with disabilities and to economic, social and cultural rights, showed a commitment on the part of Grenada to incorporate the principles underlying major international human rights treaties into national law.

9. In response to an advance question on the impact of climate change in the country, Grenada noted that discussions were taking place on the incorporation of the new international concept of "protection for climate change" into the Constitution. Provisions referred to the duty of the State to protect the country against adverse effects of climate change and the duty to promote awareness of and preparedness for natural disasters. The proposed amendments would be voted on in a referendum to be held later in the year.

10. Grenada noted with optimism the resolution of the Human Rights Council to host a full day of discussion on human rights and climate change on 6 March 2015. The Grenada delegation highlighted the value and importance of ensuring that small States, especially those without representation in Geneva, had an opportunity to contribute to and benefit from the exchange of views and best practices during that discussion and related events.

11. Grenada provided information on legislative reforms undertaken since the last review, including the adoption of the new Domestic Violence Act and a new Child Protection Act in 2010, as well as the Education Act of 2012. Amendments to the Criminal Code were also made in 2012. The definition of sexual abuse of minors under the age of 16 now included boys, and provisions regarding the statute of limitation with regard to reporting incidents of sexual intercourse with minors had been amended. The time limitation, as well as the "honest belief" defence clause had now also been removed.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

12. During the interactive dialogue, 44 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report. All written statements of the delegations, to be checked against delivery on the United Nations webcast archives, are posted on the extranet of the Human Rights Council when available.

13. Ghana commended Grenada for being party to key human rights instruments and applauded the progress made in implementing a number of accepted recommendations from the first review.

14. Guatemala welcomed progress made by Grenada, in particular with regard to legislative measures to eliminate discrimination against women and the protection of children. It further commended Grenada for the constitutional reform process aiming at promoting and protecting human rights, as well as for its open policy with regard to migrants.

http://webtv.un.org/meetings-events/human-rights-council/universal-periodic-review/21st-upr-watch/grenada-review-21st-session-of-universal-periodic-review/4012931105001
https://extranet.ohchr.org/sites/upr/Sessions/21session/Grenada/Pages/default.aspx

15. Indonesia welcomed the constitutional review in progress, which would result in stronger protection for human rights. It took positive note of the adoption of key legislation which, when implemented, would provide protection for human rights. Indonesia stated that the ratification and implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) would contribute to the efforts to prevent torture.

16. Germany appreciated the commitment of Grenada since the first UPR, in particular to the ratification and accession to various international instruments. Germany remained concerned about the protection of children against all forms of violence and the situation of family violence and child abuse, as well as the lawfulness of corporal punishment of children.

17. Italy commended Grenada for its commitment to human rights, particularly for the steps taken to further protect the rights of the child.

18. Jamaica stated that Grenada had made significant strides to improve the legislative framework for the protection of human rights. It referred to the recommendation from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to develop data collection systems and expand the mandate of the Central Statistical Office and the recommendation from the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to adopt temporary special measures to guarantee equal representation of women in Parliament and Government, and requested the views of Grenada on the feasibility of those recommendations.

19. Maldives commended Grenada for the progress made since the last review, including it acceding to key instruments and its efforts to combat violence against women and protect the rights of children. It encouraged Grenada to continue and strengthen its efforts in that regard, and in the overall protection of human rights.

20. Mexico acknowledged progress made by Grenada since the last review. It urged Grenada to seek technical assistance to meet its human rights commitments, including its reporting obligations and the strengthening of their plans and human rights programmes.

21. Montenegro welcomed the ratification of several human rights treaties. It requested information about progress in implementing the 2014 national sexual and reproductive health policy and strategic plan; and about activities undertaken to increase the age of criminality and to ensure that children were held separately from adults in pretrial detention and after being sentenced.

22. Morocco welcomed efforts to strengthen the protection of human rights and to revise national legislation in line with international human rights instruments. It noted that the difficulties experienced by Grenada were generally connected to the lack resources. Because of the cooperation of Grenada with it, the international community had the moral responsibility to help strengthen the human rights system in the country.

23. Namibia commended Grenada for adopting legislative measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against women.

24. Denmark commended Grenada for its constructive engagement in the UPR process and for the ratification of several human rights treaties since its last review. It hoped that Grenada would consider ratification of CAT. Denmark referred to the CAT Initiative which aimed to assist Governments in overcoming obstacles to ratification. It indicated readiness to explore avenues to assist Grenada in that regard.

25. Nicaragua took note of progress made by Grenada, highlighting the ongoing constitutional reform process and the adoption of the Domestic Violence and the Child Protection Acts. It recognized Grenadian efforts to improve the socioeconomic conditions

of the population. It encouraged Grenada to seek technical assistance to strengthen its human rights protection system.

26. Panama commended Grenada for its efforts. It asked Grenada to share information on progress made in the implementation of policies aimed at reducing violence against women and all forms of abuse of children. It also requested information on measures adopted to eradicate the sale and trafficking of children for sexual and labour exploitation.

27. Paraguay appreciated the efforts made by Grenada, in particular to ratify human rights instruments. It asked Grenada to provide information on national legislation, in particular article 65 of the Criminal Code which, according to information received, would allow parents and others with parental responsibilities to have the authority to use force against children younger than 16 years.

28. The Philippines, while noting positive developments, stated that challenges remained in addressing violence against women and corporal punishment of children. The Philippines asked how the Strategic Plan for Education Enhancement and Development contributed to improving the quality of and access to education, as well as about the efforts undertaken to ensure the right to health.

29. Portugal noted the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED), the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). It noted measures taken with regard to children's rights and encouraged Grenada to pursue those efforts and develop additional measures for ensuring the right to education.

30. Sierra Leone stated that the review would have been better facilitated had Grenada submitted a national report. The commitment of Grenada to human rights was demonstrated by its ratification of core instruments. Grenada should review its laws and regulations in order to amend gender-based discriminatory provisions, and adopt asylum and refugee legislation and procedures.

31. Singapore took positive note of legislative measures undertaken by Grenada to eliminate discrimination against women and to protect women and children. It welcomed the ratification of CRPD.

32. Slovenia regretted that Grenada had not submitted a national report. Four reports to treaty bodies were overdue. It expressed concern that there was no formal moratorium on the death penalty. It was also concerned by the high incidence of violence against women, the high rate of unsafe abortions and the punitive provisions imposed on women who underwent abortions.

33. Spain welcomed Grenadian efforts to ratify various international human rights instruments, in particular CRPD and ICPPED. It noted that the last execution in Grenada had occurred in 1978, but was concerned that the country had not supported General Assembly resolutions calling for moratoriums on the death penalty.

34. Sweden noted that capital punishment could be applied for murder, but that no executions had occurred since 1978 and a de facto moratorium was in place. It was concerned at reports of intolerance against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons, but noted the responses of Grenada, including the launching of a dialogue on the rights of LGBT persons.

35. The delegation responded to questions and comments, including those received in advance. Regarding questions raised by Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain of Northern Ireland and other delegations on the issue of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) persons, Grenada reported that the issue of discrimination against

LGBTI persons was being considered within the context of the ongoing process of constitutional reform and had been raised in several of the public consultations held throughout Grenada. The general view in that regard was that the Constitution should not be amended to give protection to LGBTI persons. Notwithstanding that, on 15 October 2014, the Constitutional Reform Advisory Committee had commissioned two non-governmental organizations advocating for the rights of LGBTI persons to create a platform for national consultations. In the end, protection for the LGBTI population would not be one of the issues to be decided in the referendum; the Committee did not recommend that to be an issue to go forward. Within the democratic process, it was obvious that there was not much support for that issue nationally. It should be noted, however, that apart from the recommendations on constitutional reform made by the Committee to the Government, the Committee had recommended that ordinary legislation be passed with regard to "protection against discrimination at workplaces based only on sexual orientation".

36. With regard to the issue of violence against women and child abuse, raised by Mexico, Slovenia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain of Northern Ireland and other delegations, Grenada had passed the Domestic Violence Act, which required police officers to report and record any report of domestic violence. The Criminal Code had also been amended; the statute of limitation with regard to sexual offences had been removed; and the mandatory reporting by parents and guardians of minors subject to sexual offences had been reinforced. Other sensitization and community outreach strategies to address the issue of violence against women were also in place, such as promoting healthy relationships and confronting myths, beliefs and practices through various activities with the support of community organizations.

37. Regarding the issue of corporal punishment, Grenada was cognizant of the call for the total abolition of corporal punishment. The delegation called attention to a pilot project being implemented in several schools and which facilitated the use of positive behaviour management strategies, removing the need for the use of corporal punishment. The feedback from the project had been positive and it was the intention of the Ministry of Education to extend the programme to all schools in Grenada.

38. Regarding juvenile justice, Grenada had made significant progress in the legislative reform critical to the juvenile justice platform, as well as on the overall agenda to ensure care and protection of its children and young people. Grenada had sought support to adjust the development of the organizational structure to support the operation of the Bacolet Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre, which was under construction and expected to open in 2015. Grenada had also increased the criminal age of responsibility to 12 years, with a proviso in the Criminal Code that the Court could consider the level of maturity of the child. The Juvenile Justice Programme was being moved forward with programmes for diversion, rehabilitation and reintegration. Rehabilitation centre staff were expected to be trained in 2015.

39. On the issue of the establishment of a national human rights institution in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), Grenada would seek technical assistance to hold a national consultation in order to strengthen knowledge on the Paris Principles and consider the establishment of a national human rights institution.

40. Responding to an advance question from Slovenia on the issue of the protection of boys against sexual exploitation, Grenada reiterated that the Criminal Code had been amended in 2012 so that the definition of sexual abuse of minors under the age of 16 now included boys.

41. Regarding the issue of sexual harassment, raised by Mexico and other delegations, Grenada indicated that sexual harassment was not yet punishable by law. A draft bill had

been developed, however. The Ministry of Labour was looking at draft amendments to the Labour Code and had recommended that sexual harassment be included within the amendments to be brought to Parliament in 2015.

42. On the issue of human trafficking raised by Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain of Northern Ireland in their advance questions, Grenada was pleased to report that it had passed the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act in 2014. It would come into force on a date to be named by the Minister by notice published in the Official Gazette. That Act would give effect to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000.

43. Responding to questions raised by the delegations of Jamaica and Mexico on the issue of women, the delegation was pleased to report that one of the issues that would be put to referendum referred to the role of women in Grenadian society. A provision on equality of women had been included in the draft bill. There was an opportunity for Grenada to seek assistance in the drafting of those provisions and in the public education process that would lead to the referendum.

44. Switzerland welcomed the efforts of Grenada in the ratification of international instruments and encouraged it to continue that endeavour. It also noted the ongoing process of constitutional reform and consultations.

45. Thailand welcomed the ratification of CRPD and steps taken towards the ratification of other international human rights instruments. It encouraged Grenada to further harmonize its legislation with its international human rights obligations. It stood ready to share with Grenada its experience in the area of health care.

46. Trinidad and Tobago considered that poverty and unemployment required further attention. Despite challenges, Grenada had taken a positive stance in fulfilling its human rights obligations as evidenced by the country's ratifications. Trinidad and Tobago noted the constitutional reform process and acknowledged the progress made in the implementation of the National Strategic Plan to Reduce Gender-based Violence.

47. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland encouraged Grenada to: ratify CAT and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); establish a national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles; increase its efforts to reduce domestic violence; and establish a moratorium on executions.

48. The United States of America was encouraged by the efforts to consult broadly in the constitutional reform process and encouraged Grenada to consider recommendations from the first UPR in that process. It commended legislation which prohibited child pornography, but remained concerned at the limitations of certain other child protection legislation.

49. Uruguay regretted the absence of the country's national report and encouraged it to solicit international technical cooperation, including from OHCHR, in order to strengthen its participation in international human rights mechanisms. It noted with satisfaction the accession of Grenada to various international human rights instruments, including ICERD and CRPD.

50. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela highlighted the Grenadian approach to education as a national priority and its making education obligatory and free from 5 to 16 years. It stressed that Grenada had not spared any efforts to improve living standards, despite its economic difficulties and the impact of natural phenomena.

51. Algeria welcomed positive developments in Grenada for the protection of human rights, including the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2012 and CRPD in 2014.

52. Argentina regretted that the national report had not been made available on time. In relation to women's rights, it noted the measures taken towards the elimination of discrimination against women, such as the Domestic Violence Act and the Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Protocol.

53. Armenia welcomed the ratification by Grenada of core international human rights instruments as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) conventions on the protection and promotion of cultural rights. It welcomed the legislative measures aimed, inter alia, at ending violence against women. It noted the high rate of dropout from school of children belonging to vulnerable groups.

54. Australia welcomed the establishment by Grenada of the Constitutional Reform Advisory Committee to advise the Government on the adoption of a new Constitution and its ratification of ICERD and CRPD. It was concerned that discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity remained an issue in Grenada.

55. Brazil acknowledged progress since the first UPR. The constitutional reform process and its participatory nature were noteworthy. It believed that the process would lead to greater enjoyment of fundamental rights. It was concerned, inter alia, that consensual same-sex relations could entail 10 years' imprisonment.

56. Canada noted the acceptance by Grenada of its recommendation at the first UPR on undertaking a comprehensive review of prison conditions and requested a further update on the steps taken to implement the recommendation. It welcomed the ratification of CRPD and ICERD.

57. Chile regretted that the national report had not been provided prior to the review. It looked with satisfaction upon the advances made by Grenada and highlighted the ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, ICERD and CRPD. It urged Grenada to strengthen its efforts in human rights protection.

58. China appreciated that Grenada had taken legislative and administrative measures to promote and protect human rights, in particular to combat poverty, to advance in reforming its social protection system, to improve the education and health-care system and to protect women, children and people with disabilities, as well as to promote gender equality and fight sexual violence. China called on the international community to provide constructive assistance to Grenada.

59. Colombia highlighted the commitment demonstrated by Grenada in the implementation of recommendations from its first UPR. It noted in particular the transparency and collaboration of Grenada with the human rights mechanisms. Colombia offered to share its experience in the areas of the recommendations made by Colombia to Grenada.

60. Costa Rica noted the ratification of various international instruments and urged Grenada to bring its national legislation into line with international standards. It urged Grenada to review the national legislation with the aim of abolishing the death penalty and to consider ratifying CAT and the Optional Protocol thereto.

61. Cuba recognized the efforts of Grenada and steps being taken to comply with the accepted recommendations from its first review under the UPR. It highlighted, among others, efforts in the areas of education, to combat poverty and to improve the health system. It noted that the international community should continue supporting Grenada based on its national priorities.

62. The Netherlands congratulated Grenada for its adherence to a number of core human rights instruments. It remained concerned about the law which criminalized consensual sexual acts between adult males. Also, despite recommendations from the first review, corporal punishment remained lawful.

63. Ecuador recognized the efforts of Grenada to implement UPR recommendations from the first review, in particular the adoption of legislative measures, among other initiatives, such as the Domestic Violence and the Child Protection Acts.

64. France asked if Grenada intended establishing a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles.

65. Ireland urged Grenada to bring the Juvenile Justice Act into force and take all possible steps to submit overdue treaty body reports. Grenada had not implemented the first-cycle recommendations on establishing a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles. Ireland expressed concern that the Criminal Code penalized consensual same-sex relations.

66. The delegation thanked again all delegations for their comments and additional questions.

67. Responding to additional questions from Ireland and Trinidad and Tobago on the Juvenile Justice Act and the work to be done to bring the Act into force, the delegation stated that one of the conditions to enable the coming into force of the Act was the establishment of the Borstal facility, which was expected to be completed in 2015. Once that was being the Government would move to implement that Act.

68. Grenada further thanked the delegations of Argentina, Cuba and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela which spoke on the issue of education, noting the priority placed by Grenada on education. Grenada indicated that it intended to promote education even further. In terms of the legal framework, and as part of the fundamental rights provisions, Grenada intended to include education in the constitutional reforms. A new clause was also being drafted to ensure that every child with a disability would have the right to an education in accordance with their needs.

69. On a question regarding the prison conditions, Grenada referred to ongoing efforts to reactivate the Prison Review Committee to review conditions in prison. The Committee had met in 2013 and had made some recommendations.

70. With regard to additional questions raised by France and Ireland on the national human rights institute as indicated earlier, Grenada was actively discussing that as part of the constitutional reform process. Grenada had requested assistance from the United Nations for the establishment of a permanent mechanism for constitutional reform. Grenada was also seeking assistance to hold a seminar to raise awareness on the issue.

71. In conclusion, the delegation thanked all delegations. Grenada continued to pursue its commitments made to the Human Rights Council in 2010 and was committed to the promotion and protection of fundamental human rights. It was cognizant that capacity and resource constraints continued to impede its ability to more effectively and efficiently implement many of its initiatives and programmes aimed at improving the livelihood of its citizens and those who visited or resided in their shores. In the face of the many challenges that Grenada faced, economic, social and otherwise, Grenada looked forward to continued partnership with the international community in the protection and promotion of human rights through the strengthening of human rights mechanisms, in the national, regional and international forums.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations**

72. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below will be examined by Grenada, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council in June 2015:

72.1 Consider the ratification of those human rights instruments to which it is not yet a Party (Nicaragua);

72.2 Continue advancing in the signing and ratification of the outstanding international human rights treaties (Spain);

72.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at abolition of the death penalty (Namibia) (Montenegro) (Switzerland);

72.4 Consider taking all necessary steps to introduce a de jure moratorium on capital executions with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty, and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Italy);

72.5 Make the changes necessary to the national legislation so that no crime shall be punished with the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Spain);

72.6 Formalize its moratorium on the death penalty by abolishing it in law and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Germany);

72.7 Take the necessary measures to declare a de jure moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it and to consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Slovenia);

72.8 Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France);

72.9 Undertake the legislative changes necessary for the abolition of the death penalty and establish a formal moratorium in this regard, as well as ratify the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Uruguay);

72.10 Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR (Australia);

72.11 Ratify the Optional Protocol to ICESCR, as well as the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure (Portugal);

72.12 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (Algeria);

72.13 Adopt the new regulations in favour of a better protection of children's rights and continue efforts for the improvement of the situation of women in the society in Grenada, notably by ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW and the third Optional Protocol to CRC (France);

72.14 Ratify the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) (Guatemala) (Denmark) (Paraguay) (Algeria) (Chile);

** The conclusions and recommendations have not been edited.

72.15 Sign and ratify CAT (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

72.16 Consider ratifying CAT (Indonesia);

72.17 Consider signing and ratifying CAT (Slovenia);

72.18 Ratify CAT, ICRMW and the Optional Protocol to CAT (Sierra Leone);

72.19 Sign and ratify CAT, and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) (France);

72.20 Ratify CAT, ICPPED, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the various Inter-American human rights instruments (Uruguay);

72.21 Ratify ICRMW (Algeria);

72.22 Consider the possibility of ratifying ICRMW of 1990 (Ecuador);

72.23 Become party to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Ghana);

72.24 Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Armenia);

72.25 Become a party to the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Ghana);

72.26 Analyse the possibility of creating a national human rights network, which among other issues would facilitate, the establishment of a national system for monitoring international recommendations (Paraguay);

72.27 Improve data compilation methods as well as statistics and strengthen the Central Statistics Office (Mexico);

72.28 Establish a strong and independent national human rights institution, in conformity with the Paris Principles (Costa Rica);

72.29 Establish a national human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles (Chile);

72.30 Establish a national human rights institution in compliance with the Paris Principles without delay (Ireland);

72.31 Consider establishing an independent national human rights institution in accordance with the Paris Principles (Namibia);

72.32 Establish an independent human rights institution in conformity with the Paris Principles and provide it with the necessary resources (Sierra Leone);

72.33 Continue working towards the establishment of an Office of the Ombudsman in conformity with the Paris Principles (Guatemala);

72.34 Submit overdue treaty body reports as soon as possible, as previously requested (Slovenia);

72.35 Seek technical assistance in order to submit overdue reports to the relevant treaty body mechanisms (Sierra Leone);

72.36 Extend an open invitation to all special procedures mechanisms of the United Nations (Guatemala);

72.37 Extend an open invitation to all special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Slovenia);

72.38 Issue standing invitations to all Special Procedures of the Council (Ghana);

72.39 Take advantage of the technical assistance available through OHCHR to fulfil its reporting obligations to the various United Nations treaty bodies, as previously recommended (Jamaica);

72.40 Implement human rights education and anti-discrimination awareness-raising programs for the general public in collaboration with local civil society groups working on behalf of vulnerable populations (United States of America);

72.41 Continue efforts for the effective implementation of legislative policies and educational measures aimed at eradicating discrimination in all its forms (Ecuador);

72.42 Abolish capital punishment (Sweden);

72.43 Eliminate the death penalty in the national legislation and adopt an official moratorium on it (Chile);

72.44 Consider reforming its legislation with a view to abolishing the death penalty; in the meantime, a formal moratorium on such punishment should be adopted (Brazil);

72.45 Launch a political consultation aimed at discussing the modalities for the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland);

72.46 Declare an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Paraguay);

72.47 Promote the adoption of the necessary measures to abolish the death penalty in their judicial system (Panama);

72.48 Take measures to establish an official moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty for all crimes and consider introducing appropriate constitutional provisions to warrant this (Namibia);

72.49 Review the legislation criminalizing abortion and amend it so that abortion is no longer a criminal offence (Slovenia);

72.50 Take and strengthen the implementation of measures to combat all forms of violence against women, particularly sexual violence (Colombia);

72.51 Ensure that domestic and sexual violence against women and girls is investigated and that perpetrators are prosecuted (Montenegro);

72.52 Take specific measures to address the high incidence of violence against women and children, as a matter of priority (the Philippines);

72.53 Ensure that cases of domestic violence against women and girls are carefully investigated and that the perpetrators and collaborators are brought to justice (Thailand);

72.54 Take effective measures to combat violence against women and also the trafficking in persons (Trinidad and Tobago);

72.55 Strengthen existing measures to protect the rights of children and girl child from all forms of abuse and exploitations and also adopt necessary guidelines and procedures to fully enforce the Juvenile Justice Act (Maldives);

72.56 Increase the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 18 years (Sierra Leone);

72.57 Raise further the minimum age for criminal responsibility (Portugal);

72.58 Increase the age of criminal responsibility from 12 to 16 years and arrange that convicted minors aged between 16 and 18 years complete their sentences segregated from the adult prison population (Chile);

72.59 Ensure the full implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act (Indonesia);

72.60 Take the necessary steps to proclaim the Juvenile Justice Act which was passed in 2012 (Trinidad and Tobago);

72.61 Adopt legislation and public policies which effectively prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);

72.62 Repeal all provisions of law criminalizing sexual activity between consenting adults (Australia);

72.63 Repeal legislation criminalizing consensual same-sex practices between adults (Canada);

72.64 Take all necessary measures to guarantee that LGBT individuals do not face persecution based on sexual orientation or gender identity, including by decriminalizing same-sex practices in the country (Brazil);

72.65 Remove laws criminalizing same-sex relationships (Sweden);

72.66 Decriminalize homosexuality (France);

72.67 Repeal all legal provisions criminalizing consensual sexual activity between men and combat discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Italy);

72.68 Decriminalize free consenting sexual relations between adults of the same sex and implement public policies to address discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity (Spain);

72.69 Repeal all legal provisions that discriminate against persons on the grounds of their sexual orientation, including those in the Sexual Offences Act and in the Criminal Code (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

72.70 Include sexual orientation and gender identity as one of the forbidden grounds for discrimination as well as amending the norms relating to the criminalization of homosexual conduct between consenting persons (Uruguay);

72.71 Amend its laws to ensure the protection of the rights of LGBTI persons by including sexual orientation and gender identity as prohibited grounds for discrimination and by decriminalizing same-sex relations (Ireland);

72.72 In consultation with civil society, develop and pass legislation that decriminalizes consensual same-sex sexual conduct (United States of America);

72.74. Implement human rights awareness and anti-discrimination education programs, particularly with respect to ending discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation (Canada);

72.75. Take measure to protect the LGBTI community, especially by decriminalizing consensual sexual acts between adult males and by implementing legislation ending discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Netherlands);

72.76. Guarantee LGBTI persons the full enjoyment and equal human rights by derogating legislation that criminalizes and stigmatizes them (Argentina);

72.77. Bring Grenada's legislation into conformity with international law, by decriminalizing consensual same-sex relations between adults and prohibiting all forms of discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Switzerland);

72.78. Further promote poverty reduction for the realization of a balanced and inclusive growth (China);

72.79. Improve sexual and reproductive health services for women and girls, by enhancing access to contraceptives and promoting education on sexual and reproductive health, in order to prevent early pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections and diseases, especially HIV/AIDS (Thailand);

72.80. Strengthen its national policy on HIV/AIDS and ensure that young people are educated and engaged about safe sex and reproductive health practices (Trinidad and Tobago);

72.81. Adopt adequate measures to improve sexual and reproductive health services for women, particularly education regarding prevention of early pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (Colombia);

72.82. Continue to consolidate its national education system, according to the needs of its people with the aim of advancing development and social well-being so that the international community may offer the technical assistance and cooperation which the country needs (Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of));

72.83. Raise the quality of education so as to provide the high quality human resources for its social and economic development (China);

72.84. Continue implementing all possible measures they can in order to improve the education system in the country (Cuba);

72.85. Increase the measures undertaken to promote the right to education with the aim of ensuring a high level enrolment of children in schools (Armenia);

72.86. Continue to take steps to ensure that its laws and politics are in line with the articles of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Singapore)

72.87. Continue paying the necessary attention to improve the enjoyment of human rights by persons with disabilities (Cuba);

72.88. Continue to promote women's rights, as well as their participation and empowerment as part of their decision-making processes (Nicaragua);

72.89. Continue its efforts to protect the rights of women and children (Singapore);

72.89. Strengthen actions aimed at eliminating discrimination against women, in particular by guaranteeing effective access to education to girls and pregnant teenagers (Argentina);

72.90. Strengthen legislatives measures and public policies aiming at eliminating discrimination against women and promote gender equality in public and private spheres (Colombia);

72.91. Establish stronger measures to eliminate gender based discrimination, especially in the work environment (Maldives);

72.92. Ensure equal rights and opportunities for women by promoting education and vocational training, with the aim of getting women out of low-skilled and low-paid jobs (Italy);

72.93. Take measures to eliminate discriminatory practices and cultural barriers that prevent women's access to senior and decision-making positions, and take temporary measures (quotas) to guarantee their equal representation in Parliament and Government (Costa Rica);

72.94. Ensure effective implementation of the recently adopted legislation aimed at protecting children from abuse and sexual exploitation (Italy);

72.95. Take additional measures to strengthen awareness-raising campaigns to promote respect for children's rights (Germany);

72.96. Continue to improve its legislation in order to provide equal protection for boys and girls against sexual abuse and exploitation (Portugal);

72.97. Draw up a national policy on children and a national plan of action to guide its implementation, monitoring and assessment; adopt administrative measures to ensure birth registration for all children irrespective of whether they have a christening certificate (Mexico);

72.98. Pass and implement a comprehensive law banning all corporal punishment against children (Germany);

72.99. Take effective measures to prohibit the use of corporal punishment for minors in schools (Italy);

72.100. Eliminate corporal punishment of children both in public and private life (Netherlands);

72.101. Amend the law to expressly prohibit hazardous work for children as well as all forms of trafficking of children (United States of America);

72.102. Consider enacting laws to criminalize trafficking in persons, and to provide remedy to trafficking victims (the Philippines);

72.103. Introduce comprehensive legislation prohibiting human trafficking, in particular trafficking of children for labour and sexual exploitation (Italy);

72.104. Adopt legislation in the area of trafficking of persons and sexual exploitation and increase financial and human resources to strengthen existing preventive mechanisms and support services for victims (Mexico).

73. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[English only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Grenada was composed of: Mr. Robert Branch, Senior Legal Counsel, Attorney General's Chambers.

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Grenada

Corrigendum

Paragraph 33

For ICPPED *read* ICERD.

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